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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL XXI NO 192 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

PLOT TO CHAIN INDIA TO STERLING FOR EVER

Out Of The Gloaming.

One of the schemes of the Simla Government, supported by the Bombay Government, is to encourage the breeding of sheep and goats in Bombay. The Government have already bred many and most of them are now in London, for the J.P.C.

* * * *

A few of the goats have returned to India crestfallen, but the others are still browsing there—goats are rather fond of a paper diet—and a few sheep are chewing the cud in India, and panting for fresh fields and pastures new.

* * * *

Simla is very thoughtful, for when the W.P. constitution is dumped on India, they will require more of these sheep and goats. Of course, the supply outruns the demand, but you don't know—for anything may happen.

* * * *

At the same time Simla is considering the importance of the wool industry. With such goats and sheep, there ought not to be any difficulty in wool gathering. We want as much wool as possible to make Kamblis and other allied things. This is how the industrialisation of India is done.

* * * *

Minister Kambli said it would be a great blunder if children of five and six who ought to receive education were left to roam about in the streets. A very good reason for shelving for all time the Primary Education Act.

* * * *

Bori Bunder believes that with the disappearance of Civil Disobedience men's thoughts are turing to "constructive work." We don't know about ordinary men but the Government of India have taken advantage of the relief to do a little destructive work on the Frontier.

* * * *

The Bengal Governor congratulated his Police on their courage and devotion to duty. Their "restraint and sense of discipline" last March, of course, was specially mentioned. Having no sense of restraint himself in dealing in terminological inexactitudes Sir John can appreciate it the better in others.

* * * *

M. R. J. has become more cultured after his visits to Britain, for he no longer believes in "sensational pyrotechnics," and wants to do solid work by co-operating with Sir Samuel. However, as an executor of an insolvent cause, he is admirably suited for the purpose.

* * * *

"Bombay citizens muster strong to back Bakhale's Bill" says a headline, but in Poona Bakhale backed out of his Bill and left his supporters stranded high and dry. He wanted more facts and figures —he ought to be able to gather them from the "Black Holes" in Parel.

* * * *

Hitler's inherent humanitarianism has triumphed and he has abolished the rubber truncheons of the Prussian Police. They will now carry revolver, bayonet, and a carbine "in case of necessity",—as necessity knows no law.

* * * *

Hitler is not the only humanitarian. In Madras the Police refused to use these weapons and made a cane charge on non-violent non-co-operators, substituting in their humanity, a brass tip for the rubber.

* * * *

"MACHADO FLEES TO BAHAMAS: MAHATMA INTERVIEWED.."
—"The National Call."

Gandhiji is understood to have told the "Call"-Boy that he very much regretted the fact of Machado not offering individual Satyagraha.

* * * *

"TURNING BASER METAL INTO GOLD"
—"Roy's Weekly."

Sir George Schuster is content in turning Indian gold into sterling which is, of course, more valuable—for Britain.

* * * *

"Kidney Sufferers: Ceylon Kidney Tea brings immediate relief and speedy cure."
—Advt. in Lahore paper.

Does this throw some light on the mystery of the concoction provided in some of our local restaurants.

* * * *

"An Englishwoman Mrs. Anna Maria Watts, who came to Australia from Oxford in 1877, has never seen a film."—Reuter (By Mail from Sydney).

Old Women of Chowringhee, Bori Bunder or Lahore may be able to explain *this* phenomenon.

* * * *

Judge: "Do you wish to have a counsel to defend you?"

Accused: "No, My Lord, but I should be obliged to you if you could get me two really reliable witnesses."

WAR ON RED SHIRTS

N. W. F. P. Governor Sanctions Imposition Of Fines 'En Masse'

ALLEGES PICKETING

They Are Charged With Painting Milestones Red Thus Causing Damage To Govt. Property

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 15.

A notification states that the Governor-in-Council in exercise of his powers conferred on him under sub-Section one of Section 23 of the North-West Frontier Province Public Tranquility Additional Powers Act of 1932 sanctions the imposition of a fine of Rs. 1,650/- upon declared "Red Shirts" in the Sadar Police Station area, Peshawar Tehsil, as the Governor-in-Council is satisfied that certain "Red Shirt" inhabitants of the village Sadar Garhi and Chamkanni in the Peshawar Tehsil have been acting in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order by picketing the Chamkanni Village and painting red milestones on the road between Tarnab and Sadar Garhi, thus causing loss to the pubic revenue for repairing the damage to Government property caused by this nuisance.—A. P.

JAIL FOR SATYAGRAHIS

ALLAHABAD, August 15.

The first two convictions, since the Individual Civil Disobedience was started, were made to-day when the City Magistrate awarded three months' rigorous imprisonment each, under section 7 of Act 23 of 1932, to Brijmohandas and Gulzari Lal for molesting shopkeepers and prejudicing their business.—A.P.

JAPANESE DELEGATION

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The Japanese delegates to participate in textile discussions, Messrs. Sawada and Terao, are sailing for India on August 24.—Reuter.

SRINAGAR IN MOURNING

SRINAGAR, Aug. 15.

As a mark of respect to the memory of His Late Highness the Maharaja of Sirmoor, mourning is being observed throughout the State. All Government offices, schools and colleges have been closed and State flags half-masted.—A. P.

Mohmands Open Fire At Aircraft

Bullets Hit Wings And Petrol Pipe

But Govt. Despatch More Planes To Bomb Enemy Lashkar

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

News received this morning from the Frontier shows that the Dand camp was again snipped last night, but no casualties occurred.

Both in the morning and in the afternoon yesterday, reconnaissance aircrafts were heavily fired at from villages of Fro (two miles east of Nahaki) and Lakai.

The aircrafts were unable to take retaliatory action, as no aircrafts are permitted to bomb any village, unless 24 hours' notice is given to the villagers.

DETAILS OF SNIPPING.

Details of snipping on the 11th August show that when the Upper Mohmand Lashkar came down to Torattiga Valley, both in the morning and in the afternoon, the reconnoissance aircrafts were heavily fired at.

Consequently, two additional aircrafts were despatched to bomb the enemy Lashkar.

One aircraft was hit through the wings and another through the petrol pipe.—A. P.

Market Shows Returning Confidence

Rumours Of Bear Raid Not Well-Founded And Caution Should Be Motto

(From Our Market Correspondent)

The action of the Stock Exchange on Tuesday was impressive. There is no truth in the rumour that a big Bear Raid was in progress by a "powerful operator" who had entered the market intent on hammering down prices.

The alround decline in prices on Monday and the subsequent improvement attained to-day clearly shows that there is no truth in the rumour of a Bear Raid.

FOREWARNED.

However those who care to study the situation in the true sense will immediately find that the main trend of prices is downward and the improvement which was recorded on last Saturday was only temporary. This fact was suggested in these columns and it was warned that it was risky to remain long.

The Share Bazar, like other speculative markets, generally acts on the prospective situation. The issue of annual reports of certain mill companies under the management of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons have had practically no effect, as every man connected directly or indirectly knew it long before and these shares were gradually sagging to low levels.

CAUSE OF DECLINE.

The immediate cause of the decline was the failure of an operator, whose extensive speculative holdings were required to be taken up by several brokers much against their wish. These shares have had no backing of investors, but the prices were merely pushed up to an unduly high level on account of speculative purchases of a Bull Operator.

As usual, outsiders and other small operators were following the principal operator, but the sudden disappearance of the supporter created nervousness among small operators. The Bear Operators on the contrary never took any undue advantage of the week technical situation when the market re-opened after the settlement.

RAIN DOES IT.

The present disappointing outlook of the textile industry, poor demand for Indian mill cloth and report of heavy rains ruining standing crops in several districts, together with continuous decline in raw cotton influenced the general sentiment adversely and weak holders found themselves in a precarious state. As usual there was moderate selling, but later on weak holders unloaded their speculative purchases on an unwilling market. Thus, in the absence of ready absorbtion of offering prices suffered.

This development in mill shares drew the attention of operators who were long in other industrial shares and they became anxious about their holdings and unloaded. Thus the market showed nervousness but at the decline there was some covering by bears which hardened prires of some astion scrips.

Steel ordinary shares after declining to Rs. 52/10 improved to Rs. 53/12 and Deffereds after touching the low level of Rs. 181/14 closed at Rs. 189/6; on Monday.

FIGMENT OF BRAIN.

On Tuesday morning the market was again nervous at the opening with general stale long liquidation and scattered selling, but Bear Operators supported the market and prices assumed hardening tendency. Thus the working shows an utter absence of any Bear raid and such unfounded rumours must be ignored.

The Board of Directors are well aware of the general situation in the market and will do well to warn members of the Stock Exchange not to be led away by unfounded rumuors and as a precaution, should adopt cautious policy against carrying the unlimited risks of professional speculators who, every now and then, threaten the general stability of the Exchange.

In the securities market recently there has been considerable expansion of speculative business and particularly Double options business must be minimised.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE.

The market shows signs of returning confidence and sanity and there seems to be no justification for any big landslide in the near future. However in these days of abnormal depression and artificial and much—managed currencies all over the world, caution will be the crowning virtue in these days.

23 MARCHERS ON TRIAL

State, National Service Their Occupation

JUDGMENT TO-DAY

All Convicted Twice Under Press And Salt Act.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 15.

The trial against 23 volunteers arrested on the 6th instant, before starting for Ras from the Sabarmati Ashram, commenced this morning before Divan Bahadur Bulakgidas, Honorary Magistrate, at police quarters.

All the accused declined to take part in the proceedings of the Court, and stated that national service was their occupation.

During the trial lasting for three hours, it was stated that all the volunteers were previously convicted twice under the Press and the Salt Act.

All are between 18 and 25 years of age.

Judgment has been reserved till to-morrow.

HUMBLE SERVANT OF CONGRESS

Mr. Jairamdas' Statement Before Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 12.

It was a swift trial which took place at Hyderabad Sind, in connection with Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, for breach of the Bombay Government's restraint notice.

It will be remembered that Mr. Jairamdas had sent a notice previously to the authorities that he would leave Hyderabad on the 10th inst. by the Bombay Mail for touring the Frontier Province and subsequently other provinces, for the performance of his duties as a General Secretary of the Indian National Congress.

ARREST IN MOVING TRAIN.

He was arrested on a moving train three miles away from Hyderabad Sind station, at Mirani station where the mail train was specially detained. He was taken into custody along with Prof. Ghanshyam Jethanand, another Congress leader of Hyderabad, who had also been under a similar restraint notice. Both of them were taken by the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, in a car direct to the Central Jail, where the trial was held by the City Magistrate, who after examining only one police official called upon the accused to say whatever they wished to say.

'HIS DUTY TO DEFY.'

Mr. Jairamdas pleaded guilty and in the course of his statement said that he was a humble servant of the Congress. Their leader, Mahatma Gandhi, had made strenuous efforts to try all possible avenues of peace but the Viceroy had even refused to grant an interview to Mahatma Gandhi. As such, there was no other course left open for Congressmen except to offer individual Civil Disobedience in accordance with the statement issued by Mr. Aney, the Acting President of the Congress. He therefore considered his duty to defy the orders served on him.

PLEA FOR LOWER CLASS.

The Magistrate thereafter passed his order sentencing Mr. Jairamdas to one year's rigorous imprisonment in "A" class. Mr. Jairamdas told the court that he did not wish to enjoy the privileges of "A" class while his comrades were placed in lower classes.

After this commenced the trial of Prof. Ganshyam, who also made a statement similar to the one made by Mr. Jairamdas after which he also was awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment in "B" class.

Resurrection Of Blackett Bill

Safeguards Against Politicians

Reserve Bank Will Be Shareholders' Bank With Five Crores Capital

SIMLA, Aug. 15

The Government of India have released the report of the Committee on the Indian Reserve Bank Legislation, which is a Parliamentary paper, arising from the recent discussions in London.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of India will introduce a bill on the basis of this report at the next session of the Assembly and move its reference to a Select Committee.

The main report deals with all major questions in respect of which any departure from provisions of the 1928 (Blackett) Bill is recommended. In other respects, the committee recommend that the principles of the 1928 bill be folowed in drafting the new Reserve Bank Bill.

At the outset, the Committee assume that Burma, if separated, will continue to utilise the Indian currency system. The principle that the Reserve Bank should be free from any political influence is fully accepted, and the Committee with the exception of Mr. Ramsarandas recommend that the capital should be Rs. 5 crores divided into shares of Rs. 500 each, which should be fully paid.

The denomination of Rs. 500 is fixed for the proper representation of the economic life of India as a whole. The minimum voting qualification is the possession of two shares, and the maximum number of votes to be exercised by any one shareholder is ten.

15 DIRECTORS.

The Board of the Bank is to consist of fifteen persons as follows:—

8 directors representing shareholders,

4 directors nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council,

One Governor,

One Deputy Governor (or two, if two are appointed) with no voting power, and

One officer of the Government with no voting power.

STERLING STANDARD.

The Board is not precluded from relegating to the Governor powers of utilising open market operations to an increasing extent for the purpose of regulating credit.

Referring to exchange obligations, the Report says that the only sound course for India is to remain on the sterling standard, and on this basis, exchage obligations incorporated in the Bill must be in accord with the rupee-sterling ratio at the time the Bill is introduced.

The majority of Indian members have here recorded their views that the Government of India and the Legislature should examine the changes that have occurred in the currency basis and policies of several countries and that a suitable exchange ratio is the one principal factor for the successful working of a reserve Bank in India.

OTHER REGULATIONS.

The Committee also consider it necessary to provide limits to the range of exchange fluctuations by prescribing upper and lower point at which the Bank will be required to buy and sell on demand sterling for immediate delivery.

As for assets and liabilities of

(Continued on page 8)

STOP PRESS

MARTIAL LAW IN FREE STATE

LONDON, August 15.

Free State is virtually under the martial law. De Valera has complete dictatorial powers, and there is no doubt that he intends to use them. Meanwhile, negotiations between Blue Shirts and Cosgravites with the object of forming a united front in view of possibility of an early general election are reported to have reached a deadlock at present, as Cosgrave is opposed to the demand of several of his ex-Ministers who are prominent Blue Shirts that O'Duffy should be given a leading place. It is rumoured that Cosgrave is being urged to resign.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

MADRAS, August 15.

At the resumed hearing of the City Bomb Case before the Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court to-day the Crown Prosecutor brought to the court's notice certain headlines in yesterday's issue of the "Indian Express" regarding the trial, and stated that they were misleading and amounted to contempt of court. His Lordship after perusing the headlines ordered issue of notice returnable to-morrow. —A.P.

"JAP. AMERICAN WAR."

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 15.

That their murder campaign was actuated by a patriotic motive to restore Japan's former national spirit was urged by the defence in the trial of ten young naval officers alleged to be the members of a blood brotherhood who court-martialled for murder last year of Inouye Minister of Finance and Baron Takumada the leading Industrialist.

The evidence disclosed a plot to assassinate the American Ambassador and the Consul in order to precipitate the Jap-American war which the brotherhood considered would strengthen national feeling. The brotherhood also marked down for assassination of the Japanese General and several admirals as it was indignant with the government for "letting Japan down at London Naval Conference".

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted An Experienced Compounder. Apply Bill and Co., Chemists, Tram Terminus, Dadar. (1062).

Wanted for Overseas:—Shift Engineers, Monotype Machine Operators. Boiler maker, Chargemen and Telegraphists. And for Bombay Qualified and Competent Accountants. Cashiers and General and Indent Clerks, knowing Gujarati and typing. Apply with certificates to P. Dubash & Co., Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort. (1079).

Wanted—The Prudential Assurance Company, Ltd. of London require Organising Representatives and Agents for Nasik District and Khandesh. Suitable applicants will be interviewed by the Superintendent of Agencies, who will arrive in the Territory within the next few days. Apply immediately to Post Box No. 281, Bombay. (7122).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadow's Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Royal Homoeopathic Institute, Delhi, Qualifies in Dentistry and Homoeopathy, granting Diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus Free. (626).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (1003).

60. MUSIC & FINE ARTS.

Exceptional Value. Latest Dance Music Records by best Artists received last mail. Price 6 as. each. From Minerva Trading Agency, Sassoon Building, 58, Forbes Street Fort, Bombay. (1081).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Wanted a running printing press for general job work on lease. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 1087, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Sole Agent for unfailing Cholera Specific; sells like hot cakes: Calcutta Liver House, Rock Fort, Trichinopoly. (1083).

Wanted—For a progressive Life Office agents on salary or hereditary commission for Bombay Presidency. Apply Box No. 1082 "Bombay Chronicle."

75. INVESTMENTS.

Required to invest in Bombay Rs. 45,000 in property. No brokers. Full particulars to Post Box No. 720, Bombay. (1080).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

All varieties Mango, Lichi Grafts. 4 years old, fruitable next year, Rs. 25 dozen. Expenses Extra. Advance essential. Catalogue free. Botanical Garden, Darbhanga. (Bihar). (1084).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two Certificates each for 5 Ordinary Shares Nos. 9014|18 of the Kamarhatty Co., Ltd., and Nos. 197680 of the Union Jute Co., Limited, standing in the name of R.T. Mody, Hughes Road, Bombay 7, have been Lost and that application for the issue of duplicate Certificates in respect thereof have been made to the respective Company's Managing Agents, Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co., of 4, Clive Row, Calcutta and Messrs Bird & Co., Calcutta, to whom any objections should be made within one month from the date below mentioned. The public are cautioned against dealing in any way with these Shares.

15th August, 1933.

7121.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

No. 77 of 1933.
Chief Customs Office,
Jamnagar, 28th July, 1933.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that Nawanagar State is going to farm out by Public Auction the contract of selling country liquors of local preparation and imported English liquors for one year or a suitable period from 1st September, 1933.

Persons desirous of submitting offers to keep the Ijara are requested to be present at our Office on 21-8-1933 morning.

Conditions of the contract will be explained at the time of the auction.

DWARKADAS L. SARAYA,
Chief Customs Officer,
Nawanagar State.

7062

Legal Notices

Notice to the Public

As regards the Notice, published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Monday, the 14th Instant, about the Public Auction of the vacant land, situate at Vile Parle on Godbunder Road, more particularly described therein to be held on 27th August, 1933, the public is informed that my client Mr. R. Shivram Krishnan is not the defaulting purchaser as stated therein. Mr. J. P. D'Souza is selling his land at his own risk with the defective title which is not being made clear.

DHIRAJLAL M. VAKIL,
Advocate for the Purchaser.
Picket Road,
Daruwalla Building,
Bombay. 7119.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE VALUABLE PROPERTY IN CENTRAL LOCALITY IN FORT.

Sale of Bungalow, known as "Marine Manor," at 29, New Marine Lines, on THURSDAY, the 14th September, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys, for Joint Receivers, appointed by the Consolidated Consent Decree and Order dated 27th June, 1932, in High Court Suit Nos. 1171 of 1928, and 1199 of 1928, and pursuant to the directions therein contained.

All that piece of Improvement Trust Leasehold land being Plot No. 15A, on the East side of the New Marine Lines Road on the Esplanade, admeasuring about 2,316 sq. yds. but about 2,324 sq. yds. according to the Cadastral Survey together with the Bungalow, thereon known as "Marine Manor," bearing New Survey No. part of 8453 and Cadastral Survey No. 1329, of Fort Division and Municipal A Ward No. 3521 and Street No. 29.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys, for the Vendors, at 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

D. MISTRY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS,
Tele. 22301.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY

Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO. will sell by Public Auction by the order of Mr. L. M. Parekh, the authorised guardian of Bai Sanklibai, the widow of late Seth Raichand Kevalchand and Minor Chundulal, very valuable jewellery such as:—

Diamonds: Bangles, Rings, Rose Rings, Shadi Pins, Earrings, Marquise, valuable Diamond and Emerald Ladies full set, etc.

Pearls: Single and double rows bangles, Necklaces, Studs, Earrings, etc.

Blue coloured Diamonds, English made valuable gold watch, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 17th August, 1933, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 62, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Jewellery on view. From 12 to 6 p.m. daily.

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), 16th inst. at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea-Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant of teak and blackwood furniture, Cottage Piano (S. Rose & Co.), H.M.V. Gramophone, Safe, Singer Machine, Cabinets, Paris-make Kasrial-tune Harmonium, Bronze Fountain, Large Ice-Box, Tilting suit, Wardrobes, Marble Pillars, Roll top table, Dining table and chairs, Glassware, etc., on view.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	19 Aug	24 Aug
*Ginyo Maru	9,000	29 Aug	10 Sep
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep.	10 Oc.

*Passenger steamer with excelle. accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10,000	22 Aug.
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	2 Sep.
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12,000	28 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.
Heian Maru	11600	2 Oc.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

WHITE LEPROSY

Surely Cured in One Day.

A guarantee may be given for returning the double price in case of failure. Price per box Rs. 2|8.

SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA,
No. 1, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

SOLE AGENTS.
BATLIBOI & Co.
163, BROADWAY, MADRAS. | FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay); Poona; Bandra; Bara Bazar, Calcutta); Ahmedabad; Rajkot and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS.
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent. per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

GLORIOUS 2ND WEEK

IMPERIAL'S

Mythological Marvel

SATI ANSUYA

Featuring:
CHANDA, MUSHTARI, JAMSHEDJI
with a powerful cast
A moving picture from the Mythological lore, depicting the life of a great Sati and the birth of Trimurthi Shree Dattatraya.
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Shows: 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and Holidays extra at 2-30 p.m.

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Multi-colour Mythological Talkie.

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LOST MEMORY
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STRENGTH
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Rupee ONE per tin (32 pills)
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
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Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is	20,75,000

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A DECLARATION

The Undersigned, on behalf of the Kauravas, the descendants of Kuru the Great, regrets his inability to accept the terms quoted by the Pandavas, the descendants of Pandu the Great and has to ask them to meet the Kauravas on the famous battlefield of KURUKSHETRA, on the 19th next to decide once for all as to who should continue to rule Aryavarta from the throne of Indraprastha. The undersigned has to remark that in case the Pandavas fail to be present on the given place their right for the throne will be treated as cancelled for ever.

(Sd.) YUVRAJ DURYODHAN,
Kauravas, Indraprasth.

CHHATRAPATI CINETONE'S
Mighty Mythological Masterpiece

KURUKSHETRA

Directed by and featuring:
SARDAR BALASAHEB YADAO
from the 19th August at the
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For Booking apply to: ROYAL FILM COY., Dadar, Bombay 14.

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Hilarious Comedy of a married woman Possessing the garter of another man

Night OF THE Garter

Amusing incidents piled upon one another in one long scream of laughter.

A Brilliant Cast

SYDNEY HOWARD, WINIFRED SHOTTER, ELSIE RANDOLPH

Daily 6-30 and 10 p. m.

WELLINGTON TALKIES

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A Different Picture Altogether

BASED ON
the 4th Incarnation of LORD VISHNU
and
His Devotee, PRALHAD.
SARASWATEE CINETONE'S MYTHOLOGICAL MASTERPIECE

BHAKTA PRALHAD

Starring:
MASTER MOHAN and MISS RATNAPRABHA
? ? ? ?

THE CARLTON

LAST TWO SHOWS: 6-30 & 10 P.M.

"NIGHT WORLD"

WITH
BORIS KARLOFF, MAE CLARKE

The Theatre will be kept CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY to complete the big renovations in time

NEXT SATURDAY

THE CARLTON

Now under thorough renovations will make its bow as a most up-to-date FIRST RUN picture palace!

OPENING WITH
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FIRST RELEASE
FOX PICTURES

"PLEASURE CRUISE"

FOX COMEDY GIANT
with
RONALD YOUNG
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Rates of admission:—

Rs.	As.
2	4
1	8
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UNIQUE LOVE ROMANCE of PUNJAB

Brilliant Musical Photo-Play of Shree MAHALAXMI CINETONE.

FAIRY OF PUNJAB

WITH
ZOBEIDA, MODAK and Others

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Shows: 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M.

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Coming! Next Saturday:
Shree SHARDA MEHTA-LUHAR'S Gigantic and Magnificent Musical Extravaganza!
SOHNI—MAHIWAL
with
GOHAR KARNATAKI & CHONKER.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Shravan Vad 11, 1989
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar, 21, 1353
Parsi—Aspandad 14, 1302
Sunrise—6-20m.
Sunset—7-6 m.
Hightide—9-56, 20-20
Lowtide—1-48, 16-04
PHASES OF THE MOON: New Moon 21st August, 11h, 18m, a.m, First Quarter 28th August, 3h, 43m, p.m,
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 17.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 18.
S.S. Mooltan, with homeward mails, sails [illegible] m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

REGISTRAR—Bai Bachoobai widow of Jehangir Behramji registrar, grand daughter of late Pestonji Hormasji Cama, C.I.E., sister-in-law of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, mother of Dadabhoy and Pestonji. Funeral ceremony at 8 a.m. from Soonamai House, 15, New Marine Lines

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Mr. M. S. Gopal Iyengar, of Mysore (Gold Medalist in Gita, will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, (French Bridge, Chowpatty) to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. on the subject of Dr. Rele's "Exposition of Gita."

HOMOEOPATHIC POST GRADUATE ASSOCIATION

The monthly meeting of the Homoeopathic Post-Graduate Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Sekh Saria Building, Parekh Street Sandhurst Road. There will be election of office bearers and other work.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

PEPPERY COMEDY OF REVITTING ROMEOS AND DIZZY DAMES

FAST WORKERS

Starring

MAE CLARKE
JOHN GILBERT

THE KIND OF HAPPY-GO-LUCKY PICTURE THAT CHANGES ONE'S ASPECT OF LIFE

ALSO A MUSICAL HIT IN COLOUR

THE GEOGRAPHY LESSON

British Movietone News

— NEXT SATURDAY —

5

GOOD REASONS

Why You Must See

"GABRIEL OVER THE WHITE HOUSE"

ONE
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

TWO
HOUSE OF LORDS & HOUSE OF COMMONS REPRESENTATIVES

THREE
TREASURY & BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERS

FOUR
FOREIGN & COLONIAL OFFICE & LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

FIVE
NOTED STATESMEN & SOCIETY LEADERS

MADE IT A POINT TO SEE IT IN LONDON

PLAYED TO PACKED HOUSES IN

LONDON

DESPITE THE HEAT WAVE!

You Can Inspect the Proofs

Book Now & Avoid The Rush

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EDWARD: "Night Court" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m,
IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m,
CAPITOL: "Fast Workers" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Night World" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m,
PATHE: "A Farewell to Arms" Daily at 3/30, 6/30 and 10 p.m,
WELLINGTON: "Night of the Garter" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m,
GLOBE: "Arabian Nights" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m,
MAJESTIC: "Sati Ansuya" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m,
ROXY: "Perfect Understanding" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
[illegible]: "Fairy of Punjab" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m,

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton closing rates.
12 noon Selection of Indian Music
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Music.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening rates.
5-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Relay of Indian music.
European Programme.
6 p.m. News available
Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (By kind permission of the Management)
6-30 p.m. Indian programme Educational Hour:
"Pleasures of Nature" by Mr. Vasantrao N. Naik in Marathi
"Position of Women as Teachers" by Mr. Rasiklal Vin in Gujarati.
7-30 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other market prices.
Indian programme
8-45 p.m. News in Hindi
New York opening, Liverpool closing and Bombay Current rates.
European programme.
9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin
9-10 p.m. Talk: "Listening to the World" by Mr. E. J. M. Hudson
9-30 p.m. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Regiment Orchestra
Under the direction of Mr W. W. Sayer and Mrs. Mary Willmann, Soubrette
1. March. "The Light Horse" Blon.
2. Selection, "The Bells of New York", Kerker
3. Valse, "Venetian Nights", Godir.
Mrs. Mary Willmann, Songs.
1. Morceau, "An Album Leaf", Wagner.
2. Seena, "In a Chinese Temple Garden", Ketelby.
3 Suits, "Three Eastern Sketches", Howgill.
a. In the Bazaar. Morning
b. Interlude, Afternoon
c. The Dance. Evening.
Mrs. Mary Willmann. More songs.
1. Serenade "The Star Dreamer", Bendix.
2. Selection "A Life on the Ocean Wave", Bidgood
11 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. Omni-directional broadcast. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 Midland Studio Orchestra
7-30 A Recital by Ernest Lush.
7-45 Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 Reginald Dixon at the Organ of the Tower Ball-room, Blackpool
9-45 Wireless Military Band.
10-45 News Bulletin.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

A conversational meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty, when Principal A A A. Fyzee, will give a talk on "Student Life at Cambridge". Principal M. B. Rehman will preside.

COMMISSIONER'S ROUND.

In the event of there being no heavy rain, the Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "G" Ward will meet near the western approach to the Tilak Bridge, Dadar, on Thursday at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) to go round the ward. Residents of the ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

NATIVE SHARE & STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 12 noon at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall.

The O S K steamer "Shunko Maru" left Moji for Bombay on August 14 and is due to arrive on September 8 via usual ports.

CONGRESSMAN JAILED

Defies Police Chief's Parole Order And Pleads Guilty

S. Chelaswami, a Congressman, who was arrested at Chowpatty on Sunday last by Sub-Inspector Patankar for offering Salt Satyagraha was charged with defying the orders of the Police Commissioner and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150- by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Tuesday.

After his arrest on Sunday, the accused was marched to the Police Headquarters on Monday. The Police Commissioner ordered his release, but served a notice requiring him to report himself to Superintendent Godwin within ten minutes. The accused failed to do so and was re-arrested.

Pleading guilty to the charge of defying the Police Commissioner's order, the accused was convicted and sentenced as above.

KUMARANANDA AND ANTI-WAR LEAGUE

Swami Kumarananda writes:

Some days before, it was published in the papers that an Anti-War League was formed with Jamaluddin Makhmoor as secretary and myself as president. As I am not a permanent resident of Bombay I have written a letter to Jamaluddin Makhmoor to move my name from the presidentship Hence I shall have no connection with the League on in its work.

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The thirty-second annual general meeting of the Kanara Catholic Association was held at St. Ignatius' School Hall, Jacob Circle, on Sunday.

Before the adoption of the report, Mr. M. D'Cunha, the President briefly reviewed the various activities of the Association during the previous year and referred to the excellent work done by the K. C. A. St. Antony's League in ameliorating the condition of the poor and the destitute members of the community.

After the election of the New Council for the ensuing year the meeting terminated.

FOR IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE-STOCK.

A Bill to provide for the improvement of live-stock has been published. This act may be called the Bombay Live-Stock Improvement Act, 1933.

The Government may by a notification in the Bombay Government Gazette appoint the Director of Agriculture or any other officer of the Department of Agriculture to be a live-stock officer and assign to such officer such powers and duties under the act as they may deem fit.

SWATSTIK LEAGUE.

The Swastik League observed the 1st Swastik day on the 5th Instant, and the volunteers of the League collected funds by going to the different localities and requesting people to contribute their mite. A sum of Rs. 1,583-8-4½ was collected on that day mainly from small contributions of the middle class people who were extremeely sympathetic towards the object and the activities of the League.

BAND AT POONA BUND GARDENS.

By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor, the Band will play at the Bund Gardens, Poona, on Wednesday, 16th Aug. 1933, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURES IN GANESHOSTAV.

The Girgaum Co-operative Institute has decided to arrange Magic Lantern Lectures at different Utsav Centres in Girgaum, during the coming Ganeshostav on different Co-operative Subjects. Organisers of Utsav Centres are requested to enlist their names at the office of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, c/o Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, between 8-30 and 10 a.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The homeward P and O Mail steamer "Comorin" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 3 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

Steamer "Clan Morrison" left Suez on the evening of Saturday August 12.

Brahmachari Chakradhar Sharma, Kirkhikesh wires:

The temple of Shri Gangotriji is in dangerous state as the Bhagirathi is in floods this year The courtyard of the temple is cut and swept away.

DOLLAR LOOKS UPWARD

Indian Sterling Loan Rules Dull And London Silver Market Is Quiet

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Tuesday. (11 p.m.)

3-1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ruled dull to-day on the London Stock Exchange and was quoted at £83-3-4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a decline of 12 points in sympathy with the overnight decline in New York, but ruled very steady owing to weakness of sterling and closed at a decline of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton Market opened at a decline of 4 points, but after a temporary improvement, prices were again quoted 5 points lower.

LONDON SILVER

The London Silver Market was quiet, but steady. Continental operators sold and China bought but Americans bought and sold The market closed as under:—

Spot Silver	17-3⅜
Difference	—1/16
Forward Silver	17-7/16
Difference	Unchanged.

BOMBAY QUOTATIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver first settlement	55	4	0
Silver second settlement	55	10	0
Gold first settlement	30	14	3
Gold second settlement	30	14	9

Dollar-Sterling Cross-rate was quoted at 4.40-5/8 and franc at 84.25.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

London, Aug 15

Previous closing	4.45 1/2
To-day's opening	4.43 1/4
To-day's closing	4.42 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

New York, Aug 15

Previous closing	4.45 1/4
To-day's closing	4.41 1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER

New York, Aug 15

Previous closing rate	9.10
To-day's opening rate	9.06
Difference	—04
To-day's closing rate	8.90
Difference	—20

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July-August	179-4
April-May	199

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Aug 15

Previous closing rate	5.42
To-day's opening rate	5.30
Dikerence	—12
To-day's closing rate	5.37
Difference	—05

FRANC RATE.

Paris, Aug 15

Previous closing	84.53
To-day's opening	84.53
To-day's closing	84.28

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 12th August 1933 1,004,000; from 1st April to 12th August 1933 15,992,000

Total during the week ending the 12th August 1933 1,004,000; from 1st April to 12th August, 1933 15,992,000

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Rs. 1½ crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 15th August 1933. Total amount offered was Rs 2,37,50,000. Tenders at Rs 99-12-9 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-3 received approximately 93 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate annas fourteen per annum.

2. Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 22nd August 1933. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Saturday, the 26th August 1933. Other conditions are as usual.

3. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 16th to Monday, the 21st August 1933 at Rs. 99-12-9 per cent. subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period.

ALLEGED ARSON AND MURDER

Magistrate Reads Out Charges Against Accused In Santa Cruz Case

Sub-Inspector Bhonsle who carried out investigations regarding the alleged triple murder committed at Santa Cruz gave evidence at Tuesday's hearing of the case in which Rambharose R. Misra, a mechanical and electrical engineer stood charged with the murder of his first wife and two little daughters in the court of Rao Bahadur A. R. Kulkarni, the First Class City Magistrate of Bandra on Tuesday.

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

Witness described how after arresting the accused he took him to several places, tracing the druggist who had sold him poisons, the Hardware merchant who had supplied him with expanded metal, and several other witnesses after getting all the information from the accused himself.

On the conclusion of the evidence of this last and 45th witness, the Magistrate asked the accused to make his statement.

The accused thereupon smilingly yet distinctly stated that his name was Rambharose Radhakrishna Misra and was a mechanical and electrical engineer hailing from Dahigaon (C. P.). As for a further statement, he reserved it for the higher court

CHARGES READ OUT.

The charges were then read out to the accused by the Magistrate stating that he was charged under Sections 302, 201 and 436 I. P. C. viz. murder of his wife and two children, destroying their bodies by burning in order to screen himself from law's punishment and lastly committing arson by setting fire to Block No. 13 of the Catholic Housing Society Colony at Santa Cruz.

(Continued from column 7.)

Sir John Simon himself in his Report at page 31, the Sikhs demand that they be allotted 2 seats on the Karachi Municipal Corporation by Reservation as a fair-play and in the interests of justice.

DEMAND QUITE IN ORDER.

This demand is quite in order when the case of the Sikhs is compared with the case of other minority communities, viz., the Christians, the Parsis, and the Jews. The Christians get 5 seats for a population of 7852, Parsis get 3 seats for a population of 2408, and Jews get one seat for a population of 926. The number of the Sikhs within the Municipal limits is 1916 and in the town of Karachi it is 2284. They should get therefore 2 seats. The Sikhs besides contribute to the Municipal taxation in a fair proportion and their voting strength is strong enough to warrant the grant of 2 seats to them.

(7) All these facts have been placed on the records of the Government of Bombay, in their General Department, by the Sikhs direct and through the Local Authorities.

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

(8) The Sikhs further pray to H.E. the Governor of Bombay, that as His Excellency, is endowed with a special responsibility in relation to the operations of the Federal Government connected with certain matters or purposes, one of which is "The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of Minorities". His Excellency, will be pleased to interfere with the erroneous recommendations of the Select Committee and win the gratitude of the Sikhs, by giving them their due share on the Municipal Corporation by reservation.

SIKHS DEMAND TWO SEATS ON KARACHI MUNICIPALITY

Deputation Appeals To Governor To Safeguard Their Legitimate Interests And Win Their Gratitude

Sardar Kartar Singh, President of the Sri gudu Singh Sabha, Karachi, and Sardar Thakur Singh, Advocate, Secretary, Sikh Rights Protection Committee, Karachi, who are deputed by the Sriguru Singh Sabha, Karachi, representative and constitutional body of the Sikhs in Karachi, to go to Poona and represent the case of the Sikhs in regard to the Karachi Municipal Bill to the Government of Bombay, and Members of the Bombay Legislative Council, before its introduction in the Bombay Legislative Council on August 17th, arrived in Bombay, on Tuesday

In an interview with a representative of "The Chronicle" they made the following statement:—

SIKH DEMAND.

(1) The Karachi Municipality adopted the undermentioned proposal moved at their meeting of the 11th August 1933 in regard to the claims of the Sikhs on the Municipal Corporation:

"That this Corporation recognise the right of the Sikh Cimmunity to separate representation on the Municipality in view of their population, their civic interests in the City and in view of the community having been recognised as a separate, distinct and important community by the Goverment and having been classed separately in the census also. It was in view of this that the Corporation recommended separate representation for this community in their recommendations on the new Karachi Municipal Bill. They re-iterate their former opinion and recommend to the Council to accord to the Sikh community adequate representation on the basis of the representation recommended by the Select Committee to other minority communities.

KARACHI THEIR HOME.

(2) Mr. Jamshed, the Presndent of the Karachi Municipality, in his minute of dissent from the Select Committee's recommendations, states "The Sikhs should have a separate seat and should not be merged in the Hindus. The Select Committee laboured under a misapprehension when they classified Sikhs with General Hindus. The Sikhs have always claimed and been recognised by Government as a separate entity and distinct from the Hindus. The Sikhs are specially a community by themselves. Their number is largely increasing in Karachi They have got their Primary Schools and a High School and a number of other institutions. They are originally from the Punjab but owing to business they have entirely made Karachi their home and belong now to Karachi. Provision for reserved seats should therefore be made for the Sikh community."

"GRAVE INJUSTICE."

(3) Public opinion of Karachi has appeared in the Press in regard to the claims of the Sikhs in the manner following:—"Grave injustice has been done to the Sikhs by the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council to which the Karachi Mhnicipal Bill was referred for opinion and recommendations in that the Select Committee has ignored the claims of the Sikhs entirely without giving them a single seat. The minority communities consist of (a) Parsis (b) Christians (c) Jews (d) Sikhs. The first three such minority communities have been specially treated in that the Select Committee, recognising the principle of weightage for minorties, has assigned 5 seats to Christians for a population of 7852, 3 seats to Parsis for a population of 2408, and one seat to Jews for a populations of 926. The Sikhs in Karachi number 1916. They should get two seats on this analogy but the Selnct Committee has not assigned even one seat to them. It therefore displays a niggardly and pettifogging spirit on the part of the Select Committee. In fact the Government's Bill provided a special seat to the Sikhs but the Select Committee have refused to notice the existence of the Sikhs. It will be sheer ingratitude and the height of impolicy to treat the Sikhs in this way. It is of course the Muslim members of the Select Committee who have come in the way of the demand of the Sikhs saying that they are practically Hindus. They entertained the fear that the Sikh member would join the Hindus and give them an elected voting strength of 21 members.

UNFOUNDED FEAR.

This fear is unfounded as an elected Sikh member will act independently without being tied to any party or group just like the Parsis and Christians do at present. It is therefore urged upon and demanded of Government that the need of satisfying the Sikh Demand is imperative and should be met by increasing the strength of the Council or in any other way the Government deem fit. The Government themselves have recognised the claims of the Sikhs in the Draft Bill: it will therefore be ungenerous to deprive them of a single elected seat. Such a step will create among the Sikhs a feeling of dissatisfaction due to the snatching away of a fruit within their grasp."

NO MEANS IDENTICAL.

The Sikhs are recognised by Government as a separate community and their religion and religious practices are distinct from those of the Hindus. The interests of the Hindus and Sikhs are by no means identical. In the census, the Sikhs are entered separately and not merged in the Hindu community. The public opinion being irrefutable, will carry weight with the Minister of Local Self-Government.

MR. TOLANI'S SUPPORT

(4) Mr. Tolani, M.L.C., has also advocated the claims of the Sikhs in his reasoned note of dissent from the Select Committee's recommendations.

(5) The Local Authorities, viz., the Collector of Karachi, and the Commissioner in Sind have recommended, after carefully considering the case of the Sikhs, that a provision be made for the Sikhs for representation on the Karachi Municipal Corporation, by Reservation on the same basis as that of other 3 minority communities, viz., the Christians, the Parsis, and the Jews.

(6) Leaving aside the special consideration to which the Sikhs are entitled owing to their loyal services in the Army, which have been very much commenced by

(Continued in col. 5).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"PSYCHISM AND SPIRITUALITY"

A Free Public Lecture followed by Questions and Answers.

WEDNESDAY: Aug. 16th, 6|15 p.m.

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3-30, 6-30 & 10—LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S GREAT ROMANCE

A FAREWELL TO ARMS

with

HELEN HAYES — GARY COOPER — ADOLPHE MENJOU

TO-MORROW 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE

NOEL COWARD'S screen adaptation of "The Queen was in the Parlour."

PLANS OPEN Book Now.

MARRIAGE INVALID

Highcourt Accepts Sessions' Judge's Recommendations

SENTENCE QUASHED

Charge Of Enticing Away Married Woman Fails.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia, at the High Court heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Kaira recommending, on certain legal grounds, the acquittal of Asha Ichha who was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200 by the magistrate of Matar Taluka. The charge was enticing away a married woman from the custody of her husband.

It appears that Bai Dahi left her husband and married the complainant Babar by a form of **Natra marriage**, which is prevalent among the lower castes of Patidars in Gujarat. Babar paid her parents Rs. 1,200 for this. About a month later, her first husband passed a divoree-deed, and was paid by Babar (the second husband) Rs. 750.

Soon after the second marriage the woman's parents sold her to the accused for Rs. 600 through a "natra" marriage. Thereupon Babar (the second husband) filed this complaint against the accused.

ILLEGAL MARRIAGE.

In disposing of the reference, their lordships observed that the custom of divoree prevailed among the lower castes of the Hindus, but such divoree could only be valid with the consent of the husband. In this case, when the complQainant married the women, there was no consent by the first husband who passed the divoree-deed about a month later. The complainant's marriage therefore, was not legally valid. As the woman was not the legal wife of the complainant, the charge could not stand.

Their lordships, therefore, accepted the reference and set aside the conviction.

Simultaneous Trial for Khoja Couple

Magistrate Refuses Request Of Defence Counsel For Separate Trial In Girl "Murder" Case

Mr P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon took up the case on Tuesday morning in which an aged Khoja couple are charged with criminal negligence held to be responsible for the death of their daughter. The mother of the girl was also charged with the murder of a newly born child, to which her daughter gave birth before her death in a building at Phydonie

PROSECUTION STORY.

Mr R P. Thanawala, the Police Prosecutor opening the case stated that on July 1, in the early morning the police found the dead body of a newly born child lyng in a sweeper's lane at Phydonie. From enquiries made it was discovered that a Khoja girl had died the night previous, and her body had been buried in the morning at the Khoja cemetry at Mazagaon. The Police went up to the residence of the girl and found that the room in which the girl had died there were several blood stains Some were also noticed on the wndow still, above the place, where the body of the child was found.

On the suspicion that the dead girl might have given birth to the child, the police arrested Hasham Fazal his wife Sakinabai and one of the brothers of the deceased. But later finding that the brother was not in any way concerned, he was discharged.

The police later got a warrant from the Coroner of Bombay and exhumed the body of Jainbi and the Police Surgeon held a post-mortem examination of the body. From the examination it was found that the girl had died after giving birth to a fully devoloped child.

Continuing the Prosecutor stated that the evidence of the sister that she was awakened at about 1 a.m and was asked to wash some blood stained clothes by the accused Sakinabai. Two women who had been sent by the Jamat to wash the body of the dead girl found that there was bleeding from the genitalia, and on enquiring what was the cause they were told that she was menstruating when she died.

The police during enquiries found out that the girl was under the treatment of Dr Eruchshaw Hakim, who had treated the girl for a tumour, but said, it was a doubtful case. The girl was later taken to Dr. Patel, who informed the parents that their daughter wa pregnant and should be sent to a meternity home She was also examined by I Parekh. All the Doctors would give evidence before the Court.

Mr. A. T. Janal, who appeared for Fazal Hasham said that the case of Sakinabai and his client should be tried separately. He thought that as the charges were different, and as the circumstances and time when the different offences are alleged to have occured are different, it would be a misjoinder of charges. The counsel said that as the charge against his client was only of criminal negligence, the Magistrate had powers to enquire int the case and also dispose it off in the lower court itself without committal.

CIRCUMSTANCES SAME.

Mr. Thanawalla said that though there were two different charges the circumstances were the same and the offences concerned the same transaction. And the evidence that would be lead against the accused would also be the same. The Prosecutor was of opinion that the case should be tried together an if the Magistrate found that th case against any one of the accused was not made out, he could discharge that accused, and sent up the case of the other to the Sessions.

The Magistrate held that the transactions were the same and though the charges were differen the evidence that would be les would be the same. As still it wa, an enquiry and not a tral., the Magistrate ordered that th case, should be tried together.

Dr. Jal Ratanji Patel, a lecturer in the Grant Medical College giving evidence first, stated that he knew both the accused They had come to him sometime at the end of April with another woman, aged about 25 for consultation.

WHAT DOCTOR FOUND.

Hasham informed the witness that the young woman was his daughter, and also informed him that she was suffering from a tumour and had come to him for consultation. The Doctor after examination found that the girl was pregnant and it was seven months duration. He informed the parents accordingly and told them to take their daughter to a Maternity Home. Hasham refused to believe that his daughter was pregnant and told the doctor that he had consulted several other medical practitioners who had informed that Jainbi was suffering from a tumour. Hasham also told the Doctor that Jainbi was unmarried. As Hasham was not convinced the witness gave him a list of several doctors including that of Dr. Parekh and asked him to get his daughter examined by one of them.

Continuing the witness stated that the father Hasham came to him two days later and asked him to make an appointment with Dr. Parekh. Witness fixed an appointment for the next day.

Dr. Parekh after examining the girl was of the same opinion and informed Hasham that it was a case of pregnancy. Witness asked Hasham to inform him a few days before the date of delivery so that he could make arrangements with Dr. Parekh regarding the confinement. Later on July 10, witness was called to the Phydhonie Police Station where he identified the two accused.

DR HAKIM'S EVIDENCE.

Dr Eruchshaw Hakim next stepped into the witness Box. He said he knew both the accused. On April 16, they came to him with their daughter Jainabi and both of them told him that their daughter was saffering from a tumour. He was told that she was examined by several doctors including lady doctors who had pronounced that she was suffering from a tumour.

As the girl was in purdah witness asked permission to examine the girl and after great deal of hesitation, the girl consented to be examined.

BOTH ACCUSED GOT ANGRY.

After examination, the witness asked the girl whether she was enceinte whereupon the girl got very much annoyed. The father of the girl infodmed the witness that she was unmarried. Both the accused got angry and wanted to leave the dispensary. The parents of the girl further pressed the witness to treat daughter for tumor, and the witness told them that the tumor was large and could not be treated at home. He advised them to take the girl to a hospital and get her operated. Hasham said that they would not allow their daughter to be operated, under any circumstance. To a question from the witness, it appears the girl replied that she was having regular periods. The witness then prescribed some medicine dyspepsia and both the accused left his dispensary with their daughter.

All three of them came back to the witness's place a week later. Witness asked the father of the girl, if he had taken the girl to any of the doctors and on his replying in the negative, the witness got angry and refused to treat the girl as they had not followed his advice. They then left his dispensady.

On June 3, they again visited witness and pleaded for treatment of the daughter. Witness asked the mother of the girl to see if there was milk in the breasts of the girl Jainibi. The mother told the doctor that there was no milk. The witness noticed that within two months the abdomen of the girl had devoloped very much.

RESTLESS AND BLEEDING.

On June 30. Hasham alone went to the witness and told him that the girl was restless and had severe pain in the stomach and asked for some medicine. Hasham also told the witness that the girl was bleeding. Witness gave him some medicine and advised him to take the girl to a hospital. The same evening Hasham returned and asked witness to accompany him to his house as the girl was almost dying with severe pain. The witness at first refused to go as he thought it was not his line and advised Hasham later, as he was appealed to witness to go to some lady doctor. But accompanied Hasham to his house and examined the girl. He found her restless and breathing heavily. He advised the father to immediately send for an Ambulance and remove her to a hospital.

CERTIFICATE IDENTIFIED.

Next morning at about 8 one Hassanali Allarkhia, whom witness knew for a long time came to him and informed him that the girl had died. He asked for a medical certificate and witness wrote out a certificate. The prosecutor here showed witness a certificate, which witness identified as the one that he had given. Later he was asked by the municipal authorities as to what sort of certificate he had given. Witness then wrote out a copy of the certificate from memory. At noon the same day Allarkhia and another Muslim came to witness with the first certificate and asked him to give another. Witness refused to issue another but changed the age of the girl from 30 to 20 in the first certificate.

Dr. Ebrahim, who saw the body of the dead girl at 5 a.m. on July 1, and two sweepers who found the dead body of the child with a blood-stained cloth nearby at about 7-30 were also examined for the prosecution.

The case was then adjourned to Wednesday.

Messrs M. K. Azad: Blunt and C. N. Kanuga appeared for the accused Sakinabai and Mr. A. T. Janai appeareo for Hasham Fazal. Mr. Sherston Baker watched the proceedings on behalf of Dr Eruchshaw Hakim. Mr. R. P. Thanawala conducted the prosecution.

SEVEN ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL

Found Guilty Of Counterfeiting Coins

Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court Sessions passed sentences on Ranchhod Mula and 6 others, including four women, whom the jury found guilty of counterfeiting coins.

His lordship awarded three years to the second accused who is a boy of 17 years.

All the others were sentenced to five years' R. I each.

Mr. M M Thakore conducted the prosecution and Mr. N. H. Jhabwalla defended the accused.

CULPRIT UNTRACED

Stab Wounds Inflicted On Jamnabai With Murderous Intent

At the adjourned inquest held on Tuesday, over the body of Jamnabai Dayal, the woman who was found murdered at Chawpathi on August 6, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to stab wounds inflicted with murderous intent by person or persons unknown.

The Gamdevi police, in spite vigorous search for the culprit were not able to trace the person. Though the present case is very nisignficant compared to the brutal Khe murder, still this happens to be the second within a few weeks when the Coroner and his Jury failed to return a verdict without having any material evidence concerning the murder before them.

RIVALRY IN LOVE LEADS TO STABBING

One Accused Remanded To Custody Pending Arrest Of Second

Rivalry between two lovers in intimacy with the same woman is alleged to be the cause of the stabbing of one by the other, when Shiva Sakaram and Shanker Sakaram were produced before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar on Tuesday.

It is stated that the complainant in the case had been on friendly terms with a woman named Mankobai who lived with her parents in Worli Chawls. About a month ago he had given Rs. 5 to Mankobai to be kept for him. On Saturday afternoon, however, complainant went to take back the money from her. Mankobai told him to wait on the road until she would fetch him the money. While standing upon the road the above two accused along with Vitibai the wife of Shiva suddenly came up and caught hold of the complainant. One Sonoo, who is also said to be on terms of intimacy with Mankobai, appeared on the scene and said to have stabbed the complainant in the stomach. He was subsequently removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he has been detained. The above accused along with Vitibai were soon arrested. Vitibhai was subsequently let on bail Sonoo however is still at large.

As the absconding accused is to be traced the Magistrate has ordered the remand of the accused until August 22.

WIFE GIVES CLUE TO POLICE

Poona Murder Case Echo In Bombay High Court

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court commenced the hearing of the revisional application filed by Shankersheth Urvane a wealthy landlord of Poona, and Sakharam, against their sentences of 2 years' R. I. and Rs. 1,000 and 18 months' R. I. respectively. They were convicted of abetting the first accused's son Bapusaheb in disposing of the evidence of murder.

Bapusaheb was convicted of the murder of his mistress Sundrabai in May 1931 and was sentenced to transportation for life. His appeal was dismissed by the High Court.

After making Sundrabai to drink liquor, Bapusaheb killed the woman in his house at Poona and sent the dead body with his two servants, the second accused in the present case, and one Chima.

The servants took the corpse to Bapusaheb's house at Wadgam where it was buried in the floor, according to Bapusaheb's instructions. Subsequently, when the police came to know of the crime, the servants exhumed the corpse and threw it into a river. Bapusaheb's father, the first accused in this case, also helped in disposing of the body in this way.

The first information of the murder was given by Bapusaheb's wife Lilavati who was confined in the house by her husband for some time to prevent her from giving out the offence. She, however, managed to escape and reported the matter to the police.

The case is proceeding.

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GOLD MEDAL TO Godrej Toilet Soaps

IN the All-India Industrial Fair held in Simla last month Godrej Toilet Soaps have been awarded the highest prize, Gold Medal, some of the other Indian Soap-makers getting certificates of lower prizes.

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Sometime ago the revered Dr. ANNIE BESANT said in her newspaper "New India" that in her opinion Godrej's Toilet Soaps were the best in the world.

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"I have tested Godrej's Toilet Soap chemically with great care and I have found them perfect in every respect."

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

FITZGERALD'S "OMAR"

A Romance Of The Waste-Paper Basket

(BY C. B. V.)

There is no instance on literary record of such an emphatic reversal of the judgment of the day by posterity as in the case Fitzgerald's famous version of the "Rubaiyyat". When it first appeared, it was hopelessly unsaleable and was condemned to a box of cheap books marked "a penny each"; to-day the little brown-paper-cover pamphlet fetches anywhere between £1,400 to £890, according to its condition, and the richest public and private libraries of Europe and America contend for its possession. The sale of a copy of the first edition of Fitzgerald's "Omar" is a front page item of news, equal in interest to the sale of a first folio of Shakespeare or a Mazarin Bible. The striking contrast between its former obscurity and its present eminence has been a source of great temptation to journalists, not a few of whom have embroidered the story at every conceivable point. Yet the facts are simple.

PERSIAN MSS.

A rare and valuable fourteenth century Persian manuscript found its resting place in the Bodleian Library through the generous gift of Sir Gore Ouseley. As ambassador to Persia, he had made a large collection of Persian manuscripts which he gave to the Oxford University. In this gift was included the writings of Omar, the immortal "tent-maker of Nashipur."

The manuscript attracted the attention of Edward Byles Cowell, the famous Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge, who transcribed 158 quatrains and sent them to his friend and pupil, Edward Fitzgerald. With the genial desire of having something ready for the Fraser's Magazine, then edited by his friend Parker, and of sharing a common interest with Cowell, who had sailed for Calcutta "somewhere East of Suez," Fitzgerald began his famous version of the Rubaiyyat in 1857. Between the intervals of indolent sailing in the "Scandal" and a fifth reading of "Mme. Sevigne's Letters," the "translation" progressed till it was completed in 1858. The manuscript was sent to the Fraser's Magazine, which kept it unused for a year.

FIRST EDITION.

In the meantime, the author, after considerable correspondence, had arranged for its publication, at his expense, and under the imprint of Bernard Quaritch. Dr. Nolie Mumey, in his "A Study of Rare Books", suggests that "Fitzgerald, unable to find a publisher, printed it himself and inserted the name of Bernard Quaritch without the latter's permission". To substantiate this we would have to imagine that Fitzgerald and Quaritch did not know what they were doing when they arranged for the publication: or, better still, that the whole [illegible] fabricated at a later date.

On February 15th, 1859, this humble booklet of twenty-one pages in brown paper-wrappers was issued to public without the name of the translator under the imprint of Bernard Quaritch, of Castle Street, Leicester Square. It contained seventy-five quatrains and was priced at one shilling. The edition comprised of two hundred and fifty copies, of which Bernard Quaritch is said to have received two hundred. In a letter dated April 5th, 1859, Fitzgerald enclosed an order "to pay you (the publisher) advertisements in the 'Saturday Review,' "Athenaeum" and any other weekly paper you like ("Spectator"?), as also for any other incidental expenses regarding Omar. I wish him to do you as little harm as possible if he does you no good."

ROSSETTI TO THE RESCUE.

Of the cimmerian passage of the Poem to the "penny box" little need be said; Quaritch soon found the book a drug on the market and transferred it from the shelf to the box, where it lay for an year along with other waifs and strays of literature. It was rescued by Rossetti in 1860, who introduced it to the literary circle which included Swinburne. Writing to the Omar Khayyam Club in 1896, Swinburne describes himself as among the earliest English admirers of Omar and says: "It is upwards of thirty-six years since I was introduced to him by Rossetti. At the time, the first and best edition of Fitzgerald's wonderful version was being sold off at a penny a copy . . We invested in hardly less than six penny worth apiece, and on returning to the stall next day for more found that we had sent up the market to the sinfully extravagant sum of two pence—an imposition which evoked from Rossetti a fervent and impressive remonstrance. Not so very long afterwards the price of a copy was thirty shillings."

Omar had turned the corner. Gradually the fame of the translation, which many thought to be an original work, made its way among a limited circle, but as yet no magazine or journal reviewed it or called into publicity. In England, the second edition of the Rubaiyyat containing 110 quatrains attracted scarcely more attention than the princeps had done. In America a noteworthy review, now an Omariyan rarity, appeared in the "North American Review" for October, 1869, which gave due credit to the splendour of Fitzgerald's version. The Americans have rightly prided themselves on this fact, and the Rubaiyyat is more popular in America than anywhere else.

MADRAS EDITION.

Between the first and the second edition there appeared a pirated edition in Madras in 1862, which drew from Fitzgerald the remark: "So I have not lived in vain, if I have lived to be pirated". This the "Second" edition, is the most sought after next to the 1859 edition and has fetched upwards of £130. With the issue of the third edition, reduced to 101 quatrains in 1872, began the Omar Khayyam Cult with its clubs and societies, and the great demand for the editions of Omar. In those days, the mere mention of Omar is said to have acted like a sign of free-masonry and to have established in many cases a bond of life-long friendship.

In 1887 Mr. Quaritch offered for sale a single copy of the first edition at £4 4s., in November 1894 it was offered at £6 6s. In 1929 at a sale in Hodgson's it fetched £1,410—probably the peak price paid for it, £896 being the price at which it was sold recently. In New York, at the Kern Sale, the figure was 8,000 dollars with the deletion of the "n" in "lightning" in stanza XIV. In 1931 an immaculate copy together with the Swinburne's letter, quoted above, figured in a Quaritch Catalogue at £2,000.

HUNDREDS OF EDITIONS.

The other editions, notably the Madras "pirated edition", the authorised second edition and the first American edition have shared the Omar harvest. At a sale in New York in November, 1928, the pirated edition realised 690 dollars, the second edition and the first American edition 380 dollars and 230 dollars respectively. Elihu Vedder's illustrated edition now ranks among the rarities One loses count of the number of editions, the writer himself having counted over four hundred (FitzGerald and others) in a private library in Bombay. It has been translated into all the civilised languages of the world. It may lay claim to have been brought out in more freakish editions than any other book. Verily: the story of Rubaiyyat triumphantly bears out what Sir Edmund Gosse said about good poetry being almost as indestructible as diamonds.

White Armies Of Russia

THE WHITE ARMIES OF RUSSIA By George Stewart. Published by The Macmillan Co., 484 pages.

This is the most complete work on the Russian civil wars yet to appear in English. It is successful to a degree, and in a manner probably never intended by the author, who seems to have undertaken his task in the belief that he was chronicling an episore of unheard-of courage in describing the heroism of the army of "The March of Ice," the army "whose emblem was a crown of thorns pierced by a dagger", writes Mr. Hugh Jones reviewing Mr. Stewart's book in "The New Republic."

What he actually succeeds in proving is that the White generals were fragments thrown off in the downfall of the Russian ruling classes, to whose traditions of incompetence and apathy they remained true to the death; that they were poor strategists, poor administrators, poor diplomats; that they were never able to effect any kind of union even among themselves; that they were totally impervious to the wants of the populations they harried in the name of defense, so that the Reds, who were by no means everywhere popular, were ultimately regarded as liberators; that their armies were the rallying point for the most backward, not to say degenerate, elements in town and country; and, finally and most important, that their existence was so makeshift, so historically incongruous, that they could last only as long as the Powers supported them. When that support was withdrawn, the White armies collapsed. This study might have been more fruitful and provocative as history had the author chosen to dwell longer on the purpose and extent of this aspect of the White struggle.

ALLIED RING ROUND BOLSHEVIKS.

For intervention began almost at once. Hardly had the Bolsheviks seized the wireless station at Tsarskoe Selo than they sent to the Western nations their frantic appeals for peace, addressed simply—"To All! To All! To All!" These proposals were met with unanimous action by Allies and Central Powers alike, who, nevertheless, continued to gore one another. And the Bolsheviks, who had cried for peace, soon found themselves fighting for their lives on a great fluctuating battle line from the Manchurian frontier, through Turkestan, Transcaucasia, South Russia, the Ukraine, the Baltic provinces, Finland and even subarctic Murmansk and Archangel. The Red Guards faced the White, but in the end they fought Japanese, Czechs, English, Turks, French, Greeks, Italians, Austrians, Germans, Poles, Finns and Americans. Where the Powers could not send men, they sent money, supplies, arms. Such were the "Armies of Liberation"! The struggle occupied five years. The destruction of life and property was incalculable. There was famine and typhus. The suffering of the Whites, as the author is at pains to show, was enormous. He is less detailed in his account of the suffering of Soviet citizens.

The main fronts on which the Powers sustained the Whites were four; in the South Denikine and Wrangel; in the Northwest, Judenitch; in Siberia, Kolchak; and in the Far East a singular trio, distinguished by a kind of subnormal bestiality and the fact that they were all subsidized by the Japanese—Kalmykov, Semenov and Ungern-Sternberg. When Ungern-Sternberg entered a restaurant, Mr. Stewart notes, the diners left; he was in the habit of shooting them for pleasure.

WHITES' HOPELESS INCOMPETENCE.

The account of the wars in these extended theatres is as full as might be expected in a single volume. The author excels in characterization of the White notables, and somewhat in the description of military operations. But his attempts to analyze the social and political aspects of the White governments are painful and his "objectivity" consists in this: he cannot love the Reds, but he cannot blind himself to the hopeless incompetence and futile ferocity of the Whites. It is noteworthy that whereas the Reds always "massacre brutally, bestially," or the equivalent, the Whites are consistent in killing everyone merely "mercilessly" in reprisal. Indeed, one finishes with a definite impression of White generals, crowned with thorns pierced by a danger, fighting daily, fighting nightly, fighting heroically, against something horrible, something ineluctable—but just what they never discern themselves, and neither, apparently, does Mr. Stewart.

He is hampered by a sense of horror, and as history at best is violent, doubly so in such periods, this is a drawback. Having no theory of the mechanics of history, he sees merely its bleeding surface and is appalled by its lavish bloodshed and butchery. Hence his account is often little more than a gruesome record. It might have been well for Mr. Stewart, in writing of the Russian civil wars, to remember that revolutions are made not in parlars, but against them. Then he might have contributed to an understanding of historical conflict and direction, might even have grasped, without unduly paling, that, as Lenin said, it may conceivably be "more pleasant and useful to live through a revolution than to write about it."

A GUIDE TO HEALTH

"Shree Devidan Anubhav Prakasir" published by Bagu Guruprasad Tandon, deals with the various ways of treatment of diseases. This book is stated to have been written under the instructions of Mahatma Devidanji, who was well-known in Marwar and Jodhpur States. It is necessary for a man who wants to discharge his duties in this world properly, to maintain perfect health. It is with this view that the publisher has taken pains to collect information about the various practical remedies based on the experience of Mahatma Devidan. These remedies are generally simple, making free use of Indian herbs and drugs. This book is printed in Hindi and priced Re. 1/4. It can be had from Shree Bhuteshwar Press, Jodhpur.

"TEJ" ANNUAL

As usual, the "Tej" Annual Krishna Number is well got up and contains three-coloured pictures.

There are a number of articles by prominent men of this country and England. Mr. George Lansbury writes with his usual sympathy. Then there are a host of other writers like Col. Wedgwood, Lady Wedgwood, Mr. de Valera, Mr. C.F. Andrews, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. V.J Patel, Mr. M.S. Aney, Mr. S.C. Bose and Mr. C.S. Ranga Iyer.

FICTION

THE CRILLY COURT MYSTERY. By Harry Stephen Keeler (Published by Ward, Lock and Co., London Price, 3sh. 6d.)

The Crilly Court Mystery is one of the many mystery stories written by the same author. The present work deals with a murder mystery which is unearthed by a reporter of one of the Chicago journals. It cannot be claimed that the book is written in a very good literary style, and some will be inclined to class it among the sleeping dose books. In a certain chapter of the book the author has given an unnecessary space for quite an uninteresting story. I refer to the John Jones Doller chapter which takes more than twenty pages of the book.

Again, the author again bungles while portraying Miss Yvonne Ricadin who is supposed to come Germany and not to know how to speak perfect English. But, while talking with the Reporter, she talks in very good English three-fourths of the time, when suddenly the author seems to remember that she is a German and introduces German accent in her speech.

The book certainly gives an Indian journalist an idea of the working of the reporting staff in a newspaper in Chicago and the facilities they get. The author also tells the reader as to how they get the first information regarding an incident through the police and how they work up a 'story.'

A. S. E.

ASTROLOGER AND PALMIST

GOVIND JANARDAN BORKAR alias Shri Gajananswami.—Astrologer and Palmist. By K. A. Keluskar. Price Rs 2.

A SAINTLY SOUL: An Appreciation (in verse) of the Life, Career and Mission of Govind Janardan Borkar, Astrologer. By S. N. Satghar, M.A., LL.B. Price Rs. 2.

These are two works, one in English prose, and the other in verse written in appreciation of the astonishing ability of their subject Mr. G. J. Borkar, a young man of thirty who has made a name locally as an astrologer. A Marathi edition of the life of this gifted palmist and interpreter of horoscopes, having been already published, some of his admirers expressed their ardent desire to see a similar work in English and the first named "Life" is the result. It comprises about 150 pages devoted to the study of Mr. Borkar as a medical practitioner, palmist, face-reader, teacher, author, sacrificial priest and lastly, as a public benefactor.

The most interesting part of the Life is the chapter entitled "Bhrigu Samhita", a wonderful work in Sanskrit on Astrology. It is a very rare work and only some parts of it have been recently published at Meerut. It gives innumerable horoscopes of persons that will be born at all points of time on every day of every month of every year, so that no horoscope of any person escapes being laid out in it, and the past, present and future events in the careers of all persons, are, it is claimed, told in it with remarkable accuracy, with the help of the astrological science.

Mr. Borkar has been exceptionally fortunate in possessing a part of this work supposed to be nearly four thousand years old. Fortunately, the part which has come into his possession contains readings of persons to be born during the present century, so that he will have no misgivings as regards the readings of horoscopes during his own lifetime, and the fact that his readings have invariably corresponded with those in this work, has greatly strengthened his confidence in his own powers. So many persons with a smattering knowledge of astrology have been posing as experts in the subject that most people have come to lose confidence both in the science and in its interpreters. But Mr. Borkar appears to have wonderfully succeeded in securing the confidence of quite a large number of persons, high and low. A long list has been given in the book of persons of distinction, rank and position, who have called upon him for getting their readings, and have expressed their utter satisfaction with the gifted astrologer's powers. We shall refer here to only a few of them: Mr. Framroze R. Merchant, Collector of Income Tax, Mr. Jungalwala, Magistrate, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Jehangir H. Vakil, Barrister, Dr. Dara M. Dastur, Mrs. N. M. Dumasia, Mr. H. H. Wadia, Receiver, Mr. J. K. Mehta of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, etc., etc.

The poetical appreciation by Mr. Satghar extends over 45 pages and consists of 74 stanzas in praise of the hero of the tale, his saintly life and character, and his unique powers. The poet was in quest of a "noble, beautiful holy man" and says that he has found one in Mr. G J Borkar.

R. B. P.

A NEW JOURNAL

"The Indian Sketch" is the name of a new illustrated monthly magazine devoted to art, literature and films, which has made its appearance in Bombay this month under the editorship of Mr. P. D. Bhandary. The contents of the inaugural number are interestingly varied and include an Indian Love lyric, a character-sketch of Kalidasa, an appreciation of Byron, a short story, film studio notes, hints on the art of writing short stories, book reviews and a short article on Indian art by Mr. Fyzee Rahamin. The future issues of the journal, we are assured, will provide even a more varied and richer fare than the present issue. The number of pages also will be increased. The journal is elegantly got-up and is a welcome addition to the ranks of journalism on this side of India. Film-fans specially will welcome it as it is proposed to devote a good portion of the journal exclusively to screen topics.

DEAD CZAR'S JOURNAL

Correspondence Of Last Ruler Of Russia Reveals His Incredible Timidity And Imbecility

The Russian Government, having had the diabolical idea of discrediting completely the last last imperial family published the journal which Nicholas II kept from 1890 to 1916, along with the letters and telegrams which he exchanged with the Empress. From them the Princess Catherine Radziwill compiled a study originally written in English, and the French version of which has just appeared under the title: "Nicolas II, le dernier tsar."

Nothing could ever make any person of decent instincts excuse the butchery of Ekaterinburg, but it must be admitted that these revelations are desolating. It is dubious if in the history of the world chance ever put immense responsibilities on people less qualified to bear them than the last Emperor and Empress of Russia. Rumor has made them weak, bigoted, stubborn, incompetent, but the worst believed of them appears to have been short of reality, writes Alex Small in the "Chicago Daily Tribune" (Paris Edn.)

Nicholas' journal was begun in his 22nd year. "Ti-day", he write, "I have finished definitively and for ever my education." In a private person that sentiment would be merely silaji, in a man on whom depended a vast government. It is terrifying. His tutor, Colonel Leer, was not so optimistic; his judgment was that Nicholas learned easily but had never been able to understand the significance of anything he learned.

HIS ACCOMPLISHMENT

His accomplishments were dancing, horseback riding, rowing, and skating. Besides that he knew "to perfection" English, German and French. To open his eyes a bit, he was sent on a tour of Egypt, India, China, and Japan. His notes reveal that he saw exactly nothing, nor did the idea occur to him that there was anything to see. His one memory of the experienre was of a fanatilal attack against his person, a memory which later had its influence in plunging him into the war with Japan despite earnest advice against it.

At the present moment, besides the Radaziwill book, the French public is getting the Memories of the Czar's cousin, the Grand Duke Alexander, published in "Les Annales." He seems to think that the distinguishing mark of Nicholas' character was his extreme affability, a courtesy which would never allow him to contradict anyone.

That is one way of looking at it. The courtesy was one which those who had dealings with him would well have spared. A famous instance of what it could lead to was that of Witte, when he lost his place as president of the council. "We talked during two hours," said Witte. "He embraced me and wished me the best luck in the world. I went home filled with joy only to pnd on my desk the written order of my dismissal."

SIGNATURE DISHONOURED

Even better known is the famous interview of July 11, 1905, between Nicholas and Emperor William of Germany, on board the former's yacht, William soon talked his courteous colleague into agreeing to a Russo-German alliance which upset the whole equilibrium of Europe. Nicholas signed it, but without the slightest intention of honoring his signature. Almost immediately after his return home was expedited the letter annuling the agreement just signed.

Likewise in 1915, when the Russian armies were becoming a vast rabble under the hammer-blows of Mackensen, the Emperor, though he had been warned by competent persons against the amateurish talents of the Russian commander, the Grand Duke Nicholas, hesitated through courtesy to dismiss him. He could not bear to hurt so excellent a gentleman till the situation had become intolerable.

The Radziwill book shows what is to be thought of this exquisite affability. It was timidity combined with intolerance. Unable to sustain an argument, the Czar would take refuge in silence and inward rage Any discussion of the feeble impulses which with him passed for his will was regarded as blasphemous. He would listen, but once the person was gone, would be issued the cashiering order. Every one learned to dread his resigned smile and farewell handshake.

APPALLING IMBECILITY

Most appalling is the correspondence between Emperor and Empress in those tragic days of 1915 when Mackensen's armies had smashed in the Russian front and overrun Galicia. Though he was then at the front in the milling mob which his armies had become, Nicholas seems to have had not the slightest realization of what was happening.

On May 6 this telegram was sent to the Czarina; "Much touched by your nice presents and your good wishes I embrace you tenderly." On the same day went out this other telegram: "Thanks to our friend (Rasputin) for his kindly words. After great heat and a shower, the weather has become much cooler."

By May 12 the German victory was decisive. The Russian army was all but annihilated: its losses were running into millions. That was the day Nicholas chose for this message: "Sincere thanks for the news and for your dear letter. Weather is divine; the lilacs are in bloom. I'm leaving at two o'clock."

He did leave, and it was high time, or he would have been captured. Somehow these revelations of such incredible insensitiveness make me uneasy. No man, no matter what his rank, has the right to set himself down as such a fool, and if he has done it it were likely better for our opinion of the race that we should not know about it.

Even more stupefying was Nicholas's reaction when he finally did seem to realize that something dreadful was happening. "Our losses", he wired, "are becoming colossal. The military situation would be better if the Germans ceased pressing us on the same point several days in succession." What naughty boys those German were! It is a wonder he did not send them a telegram, too, and ask them to do him that little favour.

NO STRENGTH OF CHARACTER

Such simplicity would have been hard to believe in the most cloddish of his subjects. We are told, in compensation how kindly a husband and father he was. Little good that did his hapless people. It had been far better for them if Nicholas had been less a model of uxorious devotion, and had had some faint notion of the grave responsibilities to which he had been born, had had the strength of character to be harsh even tyrannical, when those qualities were needed.

This discouraging story is final proof, if that be required, of the fatal weaknesses to which absolute monarchy is exposed. In tranquil times Nicholas would likely, for better or worse, have got through his reign. Despite his weakness and his imbecile candor, the great bureaucratic machine could have kept on functioning. Even that is dubious, for it was creaking at the joints. It needed to have its dry-rot lopped off. A great war brought on its collapse, and with it the ruin of the imperial puppets which it sustained.

"SANATANA DHARMA"

"Sanatana Dharma" is the name of a new Hindi weekly started at Benares last month under the direction of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. It attempts to interpret Hinduism in a liberal spirit and strongly supports the new anti-untouchability movement.

It is edited by Mr. Bhuvanesh- [illegible] Misra, M.A., and contains readable articles, in prose and verse, mainly dealing with Hindu culture, but a few pages are devoted to important Indian news of general interest Considering that it contains about 20 pages of serious reading matter, its annual subscription is very low at Rs. 3 8 as.

The current number contains an inspiring article on Shri Krishna by Pandit Malaviya. Altogether, the paper deserves to be read by all Hindi-knowing Sanatanists who wish to be reasonable and progressive in their religious and social outlook.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1933

MANIA FOR ARTS

The Convocation address of the Chancellor, Sir Frederick Sykes, was cast in a felicitous mould and we hope most of the suggestions he made will be taken seriously both by the Government and the University. We cannot agree that "political unrest" coupled with financial depression have prevented Government from helping education to the extent they would have liked to. It always seems easy to find an excuse for the neglect of education, but our strong impression is that if Government had been more in earnest in their boasted desire to stimulate and expand educational progress they might have done a great deal more than they have.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

We agree that, while English ought not to be neglected, the greatest encouragement should be given to vernaculars. There is much greater scope for the development of Indian languages, and it is a great pity that neither the University nor the Government have done much in this direction. The Chancellor did well, too, to lay stress on the importance of developing technical education, instead of making our education purely academical.

No doubt there is a danger of overdoing a good thing, but a happy blend of the two, as suggested by Sir Frederick Sykes, should be quite possible. The University, as well as the Government, have at present attached too much importance to examinations, much more than they deserve, though they ought to have their proper place in the development of youth in this country. It is only lately that the University has taken up the idea of having a College of Technology, through the persissence of Dr. Viegas who is no longer with us, and the Government ought to encourage it in every possible way.

WHAT OF UNEMPLOYMENT?

The Chancellor refrained from dealing with the great problem of unemployment which is sapping the life-blood of our young men and ruling their lives. The Chancellor dreams of a future India with busy industries and contented workers, a rich and prosperous country. But we do not know how it is possible for India to achieve all this under the present system of administration which is so very apathetic to industries in this country, --when it is not positively inimical to them.

Indians are not dreaming of happy idyllic life with the spinning wheel—but the villagers have to be saved from starvation and sure death, and the spinning wheel has its use in our economic life. As long as the Government do not point out or introduce any other way for ameliorating the condition of our peasants, the spinning wheel must remain as their sole standby. If the Government have any better proposals for staving off universal starvation, they have yet to put them into practice; but they have shown no undue anxiety in this direction.

MUST BE STOPPED.

We hope those people who want to devote their surplus wealth to the building of more Arts Colleges will take the advice of the Chancellor to heart. We ourselves have been dinning it into the ears of our readers for a long time. There is a mania for having more Arts Colleges all over the Presidency and at present there is an unseemly struggle going on between the different provinces for having Universities of their own. It would serve India and Indians better if a part of this wealth were "wisely devoted to vocational training" as the Chancellor so very aptly said. "In a conservative country like India, old traditions die hard. There is still", he continued, "I fear in some quarters, a lingering prejudice against occupations which are considered beneath the dignity of an educated man, and a tendency to play for safety by trying to secure at all costs employment under Government."

The best antidote to any such prejudice is for the Chancellor liberally to help the new department started by the University, and to induce the rich industrialists in India to give back to the people a portion of their wealth, in the shape of new and well-equipped vocational institutions. The craze for Arts Colleges should be definitely discouraged by the University, and the Chancellor can do much in this direction. As it is, these colleges merely add to the army of the unemployed in India and the tendency to concentrate all attention on their increase and development must be stopped.

Tenants Betrayed

We do not understand why Mr. R. R. Bakhale suddenly announced in the Legislative Council on Monday that he would not move his Bill to regulate the rents of premises in Bombay. It is possible that in view of Government's reply to the Municipal Corporation stating that "there is no case for the revival of the Rent Act in Bombay City," he withdrew his Bill to avert a certain defeat.

If this assumption is correct, Mr. Bakhale committed a grave and inexcusable blunder in missing an opportunity to champion a just and urgent measure, irrespective of Government's attitude towards it. By moving his Bill, he could at least have elicited wider public propaganda in its support, which in its turn would compel Government to be more sympathetic towards the measure He owes an explanation to the public in the matter.

Mr. Bakhale cannot complain that the public has not already helped him Not to mention the many activities of the Bombay Tenants' Association, a public meeting held in the City on the very day Mr. Bakhale declined to move his Bill, unanimously adopted a reasolution according its full and unstinted support to the measure. Indeed on the urgent need for rent-regulation there can be no two opinions among persons other than landlords.

Mr. Horniman, who presided at the public meeting showed with uncontestable figures that the housing conditions in the city in many places are worse than those in jails. Rents now are estimated to be about 60 per cent. higher than those that prevailed in 1916, while on account of abnormal economic depression the people's earning power must have fallen considerably below the 1916 standard. In any case a strong "prima faciae" case has been made out for an equitable regulation of rents by the State. And it is to be hoped that in the next session some other member of the Council will take up the cause that Mr. Bakhale has betrayed.

Requisition A Meeting

It is unfortunate that before courting arrest Mr. Aney did not convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, despite strenuous appeals from a number of Congress leaders. His letter to Mr. Satyamurthi, seeking to establish that there is no need for a meeting of the A. I. C. C. at all is most unconvincing and smacks too much of casuistry. His earlier statement substituting individual civil disobedience in place of the mass movement, in spite of a resolution of the Poona Conference to the contrary, and suspending Congress organisations, has raised several issues which have been hotly debated. Both the propriety and the constitutionality of the statement have been questioned and his subsequent explanatory statements have hardly eased the controversy or cleared the doubtful points.

He recently explained that his original statement suspended only the secret organisations and not the normal Congress Committees. But even Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, the Congress General Secretary, interprets the statement to mean that the functioning of all Congress organisations has been suspended. He pertinently remarks that the words "for the time being" could not refer to secret organisations which have been permanently abolished and which cannot possibly be revived on the termination of the present struggle.

The latest developments in the Congress have made the position of that body most anomalous. Since the Congress organisations have all been made impotent, the Dictators, purporting to represent them, are virtually "functus officio", the individual civil resisters acting on their own responsibility and without any connection with the Congress. Yet it is urged by some that the resisters are acting on behalf of the Congress and carrying out the policy of the Congress. It is impossible to understand how a suspended body can have any responsibility for a campaign that is to be carried on by individuals without any reference to it.

There is nothing in Mr. Aney's original statement suggesting any such responsibility. Moreover, the new campaign is in direct defiance of the decision of the Poona Conference. In permitting a campaign that has been expressly rejected by the Conference and, at the same time, in suspending Congress organisations themselves, as if to prevent their protesting, Mr. Aney has done a grievous wrong to the Congress. The A. I.C.C. alone can now redress the wrong. And since the Congress President has persistently refused to convene it of his own will, it is up to its members to requisition its meeting under article 19 of the Congress constitution.

Press Views

Extra-Judicial

It has become the fashion in India to take extra-judicial notice of persons and, further, express extra-judicial views on opinions. In the Allahabad judgment, for instance, the judges have remarked that the argument of the defence counsel, that the prosecution of the prisoners was a suppression of ideas, opinions and education, could not be sustained as the communist philosophy itself demanded the obliteration of these priveleges. This, it can be submitted with all due deference to the Allahabad judges, smacks more of an argument of the counsel for the prosecution than of an extract from a judgment. The judges were not called upon to decide whether the communist dictatorship would demand the suppression of certain liberties, but whether the prosecution was trying to do the same. The comment of the judges is, to put it colloquially, an eel's length away from judicial propriety and might have very well been omitted.—"Hitavada."

Here Is Evidence

There is every reason to apprehend that the Indian interest will go by the board under the statutory Railway Board. Here is evidence which lends support to our contention. The "Sphere" publishes very prominently in its latest number an article on the railways of India in which the writer after expressing the opinion that the Government should exercise through the proposed Statutory Board "a stringent and salutary control," over the railways, says that "with Congress in control the Bombay Corporation has been forbidding all contractors from using any article manufactured in the British Empire, unless otherwise unobtainable," and that now Britain will also lose the railway contracts which are considerable unless adequate safeguards are provided.—"Liberty"

Communal Amity

It is of happy augury for the establishment of communal concord in the country that in the Indian state of Sangli the Rajah Sahib who is a Hindu was pleased to declare open, according to a note in a Delhi weekly, the new building of the Juma Mosque, for the erection of which a Hindu citizen is reported to have made a liberal contribution. It may be recalled that some time ago an example in this direction was set by the progressive state of Mysore where the enlightened Dewan Sir Mirza Ismail laid the foundation stone of a temple. The spirit underlying these acts is the best guarantee for the "entente cordiale" between the Hindu and Moslem communities. We are glad to find that the U. P. Ittihad Sabha which recently held its first conference at Cawnpore has come forward with a definite, if ambitious, programme to work for the promotion of communal unity. It is interesting to find that the Sabha advocates, among other things, the joint celebration of religious festivals.—"Leader."

FLOOD CATASTROPHE IN ORISSA

Stricken People Must Be Helped With Food And Money

By H. NAI and G. C. PRADHAN.

It has been said that the problem of Orissa is the problem of the "Mananadi." It is an irony of fate that Orissa—once a very powerful part of India has now been reduced to abject poverty. The reason why such a prosperous province is becoming poorer and depopulated every day is that it has to suffer from devastating floods every three or four years.

The country has to face fresh floods before it has self-recovered from previous ones. As a result of heavy rains in the Vindya regions and Central India the people are overtaken by a sudden catastrophe.

APPALLING MISERY.

It is impossible to give a complete picture of the present sufferings of the people. We can only say this much that the sufferings of both men and animals are appalling. The press reports show that this time the flood is an unprecedently serious one, the magnitude of which is beyond the scope of calculation at present. It is not only the flooded areas, but the other canal parts of Orissa are also under water for the last one month.

Consequently no help can possibly be rendered by the more fortunate brethren of these suffering people. This year, everywhere in Orissa the main crop, rice, has been destroyed and even the ripe crops fit to be reaped have rotted under water. Hence the people are suffering untold miseries as would be learnt from the daily newspaper reports.

MORE HORRORS.

Villages after villages are being swept away. Houses roofs, trees, men, cattle and other animals—both living and dead are being carried away by the violent river-currents before the very eyes of the horror-stricken people on the banks. The walls of these current-driven people are only echoed back by the heart-rending cries of the people on the banks of rivers who have escaped from the very clutches of living death only to find themselves cut off from other human beings and all supplies of food and shelter. Hundreds of these people have been carried down to the watery grave of the Indian ocean. Thousands of corpses are rotting in the river-creeks and village ponds.

The interior of the country is cut off from the towns. Railway embankments have been breached and in places two or three rivers with lands between them have been converted into a vast sea, so much so that even

(Continued on page 7).

Frankly Speaking

WILL THINK FOR THEMSELVES

The Governor of Bengal continues to praise his Police, and the more he praises them, the more people refuse to believe him.

Naturally enough he praised the Bengal Intelligence Branch of the Police for their achievements,—such as house searches, arrests, deportations, prosecutions.

We should not have cared to notice Sir John Anderson's certificate, if he had not emphasised his approval of the doings of the Police in the last Congress sessions.

The less the Bengal Governor takes credit for these doings, the better it will be for him and his administration. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya has already asked him to prosecute him if the Bengal Governor dares, but there has been no response to this invitation.

There is no sense in this continual defiance of facts and evidence, for the public can think for themselves and have formed their opinions already.

AN ATROCIOUS SENTENCE

In passing judgment in the Baxihat Bomb Case the Special Magistrate has thought fit to sentence Sasanka Chaudhuri, a boy of fourteen, to five years' detention in a reformatory. It is an atrocious sentence for which there can be no justification whatsoever.

The charge against the boy was that he attempted to rescue Surya Sen, the alleged brain behind the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case. Now a boy who has just entered his teens is hardly able to understand the implications of any assistance he might have given to Surya Sen in a sheer spirit of chivalry and adventure.

To inflict five years' detention on such a boy is calculated to bring law itself into contempt and defeat the ends of justice.

It is no justification to urge that a reformatory is more like a school than a jail. Isloated for many years from the refining influences of a home he is likely to emerge from his long detention with something of the coarseness and bitterness that mark a hardened criminal and which long detention in a Reformatory generally produces.

If Government do not desire such result, they ought considerably to reduce the boy's period of detention.

EDUCATE MINISTERS FIRST.

The Minister for Education has got queer views about the education of the lower classes in the Presidency. He opposed tooth and nail the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Primary Education Act to raise the age limit to 12, and to raise the lower age limit from 6 to 7.

Mr. Kambli's objection really rested on financial grounds. When the Government are unable to pay the Corporation their moral and legal liability in regard to the primary compulsory education, it is impossible to ask them to spend more money on education.

Mr. Kambli's programme for the children of the working classes is that they should receive a modicum of education and then enter the factories for the benefit of factory owners.

As far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, the Primary Education Act is a dead letter and will continue to remain so, as long as men of the type of Mr. Kambli continue to be Ministers of Education. These gentlemen have themselves to be educated before they are fitted to guide the educational policy of the country.

BOMBAY FOOTPATHS.

There is no sense in compelling people to walk on footpaths, in preference to roads, when they are always dug up, occupied by hawkers, used for the purpose of storing Municipal stores and debris, or by shop-keepers for their many goods and hotels and restaurants for their customers.

The Commissioner of Police is quite correct in the attitude he has taken up in the matter. As long as the hawkers are not prevented from spreading their wares on foot-paths and thus obstructing them, it is criminal to penalise the pedestrian.

The Municipality are the greatest offenders in this regard for they allow the foot-paths to be dug up or kept out of repair, and it is no wonder that people do not care to risk their lives by walking on them?

No sane pedestrian wants to meet with an accident by using roads in preference to foot-paths, but they must be kept in proper order.

HARMLESS AND NECESSARY

It is difficult to understand why so many in the Bombay Municipal Corporation opposed the harmless but useful proposal to register marriages in the city.

The main objects of hoiding an elaborate ceremony in connection with a wedding are to give it due publicity and to discourage clandestine or precipitate marriages. These objects can be most effectively served by the method of registration, which does not in the least interfere with any customary ceremonies that may have a religious significance.

It is ridiculous to object that mere registration is likely to wound the religious susceptibilities of any community. Such an objection is often due to the ignorant confusion between the registration of a marriage already celebrated in the orthodox manner and the marriage by registration in lieu of the orthodox ceremony.

The Corporation's proposal, if carried into practice, will have the special merit of helping to bring to light any breaches of the Sarda Act.

Readers' Views

JEALOUS OF SOUTH INDIANS

From "Sensitive Immigrant."

I crave your leave to publish the following few lines in your widely circulated paper in reply to the remarks made by one 'R. C. V.' under the caption "Our Immigrants" in the Sunday Edition of the "Chronicle."

From my readings of his article, I can say without contradiction that the writer belongs to the group of propagandists who are always jealous of South Indians and avowed enemies of them. We, the South Indians do not want any encomiums from Indians and especially from Maharastrians. "R. C. V.'s" main idea in writing the said article was to ridicule the modes of living of the South Indians and their standard of living when compared to the living standard of the Maharastrians who eat three Chhapatis, drink three tumblers of water and wear one Dhoti for eight days! We also find it very difficult to understand the language of 'Sangitlas!' (Maharastrians) whose literature consists of two words viz., 'Sakali and Sandyakali!'

I may here point out that many people from Bombay especially Gujaratis have gone to South India and have settled in each and every district of the Madras Presidency. Of course, they go there with a 'lota' and with a capital of Rs. 100 and make large fortunes by doing business and thus they have captured each and every Industry. Nobody in South India has up till now carried on any crusade against these people about their monopolising some important industries. It is my painful duty to write about Gujaratis whom I love very much, and as I am an admirer of that intelligent community, I warn them not to join the Maharastrians in their futile crusade.

If "R. C. V." would have written any sarcastic remarks or scandals about other communities, especially Mussalmans, he would have known the result by this time—lathi blows to his community. Now, of course, he must thank his stars, for he has written about South Indians. In future at least let him be careful, if he intends to write about other communities.

MILL INDUSTRY AND JAPAN

From Kuberappa P. Gadag.

The public is already aware that the Japanese Delegaton is visiting India next month to negotiate the terms for a compromise with regard to high tariffs recently imposed against their piecegoods.

Japan has certain facilities over India, such as efficiency of labour, employment of cheap female labour, organised purchases of cotton on a large scale aid of the shipping companies and banks, and over and above all these is the depreciation of the Yen.

Now let us draw the other side of the picture of Indian mill industry. The only advantage that Indian Mills have, is, that they get short stapled cotton in their own country. The difficulties of the cotton industry in India are the change of the exchange ratio from 1s-4d to 1s-6d., which has undoubtedly hit the Industry very hard, and the depression of the Industry is due to certain defects of external and internal organisation.

As an instance of the first, the unsatisfactory Managing Agency system, and of the second the unsatisfactory system of finance, may be mentioned. There has been already a good deal of criticism about the Managing Agency system, and a few words about it may be necessary here. Where the commission is based on the total volume of production, the interests of the Managing Agents lie in increasing the output, without any consideration of such a policy on the profits of the Mill.

Therefore the Mill-owners, before they ask for high tariffs, should try to remove the difficulties and the causes of the depression of the industry, by asking for 1s-4d ratio, and by overhauling the external and internal organsation of the industry. The past events themselves tell that the high tariffs give only artificial stimulus to the industry.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY SERVICE

From "A Poor Man."

I have been travelling by tram for the last twenty years because my means do not permit me to indulge in the luxury of taxis or the misery of gharries. Ever since I can recollect, the B. E. S. T. provide passengers with the company of bugs which is included in the fare charged. These hungry parasites aid and abet the Tramway Company in making travelling a torture.

Other woes which try the patience of passengers are as follows:—

(1) Trams are halted at certain stations (i.e. Foras Road) and passengers bundled out of the cars in the rain, so that the drivers and conductors may get a rest in the Depot.

(2) On a seat which accommodates two persons a third often makes room for himself without permission, especially when the car is full and he has climbed over the barrier despite the warning of the conductor.

(3) The Ticket Collectors refuse legal tender according to their whims. If a nickel coin is black, they shun it like the plague. They toss a rupee into the air and sound it on the benches in the cars, as though they were expert numismatologists. They abhor the sight of a rupee with the beautiful head of Queen Victoria on it, when the lamented Queen was in her prime.

(4) Traffic controllers at transfer stations do not wait for passengers to change cars. They delight in sending off these cars just when passengers are rashing to board them.

(5) Ticket collectors have been told to say "p-l-ee-se", like parrots when asking for fares, but this is as far as they get in politeness. They grab your anna and snatch your ticket, as the case may be, like a lot of ruffians.

(6 Women are subjected to great annoyance by rude servants of the Tramway Company.

(7 Lastly, old and feeble passengers are not shown much consideration.

The B. E. S. T. are making huge profits and must thank the long suffering public for filling their coffers

The least they can do if they wish to fulfil their duties as a utility company is to provide clean cars and look to the convenience of passengers.

SOCIAL REFORM

From R. D. Karve.

Your correspondent "Social Reformer" seems to have very funny ideas about social reform. He thinks Mr. Ravut should have "given away his daughter to a graduate of the Mahar or any other allied castes."

The father is still technically supposed to give away his daughter to the bridegroom, but such ideas should certainly not be advised by one who calls himself a social reformer. Modern educated girls at any rate would not, or should not submit to any such treatment from the father, and the only graceful thing a father can do is to give his consent to the choice of his daughter. In case like this, where the bride and bridegroom do not belong to the same community orthodox parents would raise objections, which Mr. Ravut did not do. I believe he has done his duty.

Any sensible person would object to a marriage arranged by other people, whether there is any social reform in it or not. The correct attitude in this matter from the social reform point of view is to allow the persons concerned to marry even if they belong to different castes. Marriages should depend on mutual liking and not on the whims of social reformers.

"SCRUTATOR'S" ARTICLES

From a Muslim Youth of Hyderabad.

"Scrutator" having castigated the Hyderabad Government for more than one real or imaginary grievance—rarely popular but mostly personal—has now entered on the new role of reforming the Muslim Youth.

Will it not be in the fitness of things that he should now reveal his name and personality so that we should see and judge our heaven-sent, self-appointed reformer in the correct perspective? We are equally interested to know the source or quarter from which our new champion derives all his inspirations. There is no further use of tickling our fancy

PICTURESQUE SCENES AT UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

H. E. the Chancellor Sir Frederick Sykes Being escorted to the Convocation Hall.

Bombay's New Civil Engineers

Members of the Senate

Five Bombay Lady Graduates.

Lady Graduates file in procession to the Hall.

Save Holy Land From Zionists

Scrap Balfour Plan, Says Shaukat Ali

Muslims Muster Strong To Welcome Grand Mufti

A public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay organised under the auspices of the various Muslim organisations of the City was held on Tuesday night at the Dongri Maidan presided over by Sardar Sir Suleman Cassim Mitha, Kt. C.I.E., to welcome the Arab delegates from Palestine and to assure them of the support of the Muslims of Bombay to maintain the sanctity of the "Holy Land of Palestine" which is the first "Qibla" of the Muslim world owing to the sanctity attached to it on account of the existence of the "Musjide-Agsa", Buraqe Sharif and mausoleums and tombs of a number of prophets and patriarchs in that land.

DELEGATES WELCOMED.

The meeting was attended by over five thousand of all sections of Muslims in Bombay. The delegates received a rousing reception as they entered the 'shamiana', and were received by Sardar Sir Suleman Cassim Mitha.

Maulana Shaukat Ali came accompanied by Begum Mohamed Ali.

The delegates from Palestine are: His Eminence the Grand Mufti of Palestine; His Excellency Mohamed Ali Pasha; Mufti Syed Aminul Husseini and Nazir Hassan Ansari.

The proceedings started with the recitation of the Holy Quran by Moulvi Sadulla.

His Holiness Pir Syed Ibrahim Effendi proposed that the Hon. Sardar Sir Suleman Cassim Mitha be elected as the Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Salehbhoy K. Barodawala seconded and the proposition was carried amidst acclamation.

SAVE PALESTINE.

Sardar Sir Suleman Cassim Mitha in his Presidential address said that the Muslims who have gathered at the meeting must rally round the banner of Islam and save Palestine from passing into the hands of non-Muslims He then introduced the delegates.

APPEALS FOR FUNDS.

His Eminence, the Grand Mufti of Palestine addressed the meeting in Arabic which was translated by Moulana M. Irfan. He stated that he had come to Bombay to acquaint the Muslim brethren of the plight of the Arabs in Palestine. This holy land was next in importance to Mecca and Madina. No true Muslim could stand by and watch Palestine go out of the hands of the Muslims to Jews and non-Muslims. He appealed for funds to save Palestine and to help the Arabs to receive enlightment at a University under the control of Arabs.

His Excellency Mohamed Ali Pasha then addressed the meeting. He spoke in Arabic. His speech was translated by Moulana M. Irfan.

SANCTITY OF HOLY PLACES.

Three resolutions were then passed by the meeting. The first resolution sought to preserve the sanctity of the holy places of Islam and not to encourage the concerted activities of the Zionist organisations of the world to reduce to a minority the majority of the original Arab inhabitants, under a foreign control. It proposed that the Muslims of India should lend a hand to reinstate the Arabs in Palestine who are being crushed by rich Jewish organisations. The Arabs were asked not to part with an inch of land to any Jewish buyer and thus save the Holy land from passing into the hands of non-Muslims.

The first resolution which was moved by Mr. A. R. Dimtimker was as follows:—

RESOLUTIONS.

This Public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay held under the auspices of various Muslim organisations of the city representing different sections declares that it is the sacred duty of the entire Muslim World to maintain the sanctity of the "Holy Land of Palestine", which is the first "Qibla" of the Muslims and has a great sanctity attached to it on account of the existence of the "Musjide-Agsa," Buraqe Sharif and mausoleums and tombs of a number of prophets and patriarchs in that land, and therefore,

(A) This Public meeting reminds the Government of Great Brtain of their repeated pledges given in the beginning of the Great World War that the sanctity of the holy places of Islam would be respected and that their status quo would be preserved. This meeting maintains that no value can be attached to the Balfour Declaration, which was made with the object of propitiating the Jews after the termination of the War in breach of the solemn promises made to the Muslims of India and Arabia. This meeting appeals to the Government that it should not encourage the concerted activities of the Zionist Organisations of the World to reduce to a minority the majority of the original Arab inhabitants of Palestine among whom are included the Christian Arabs, who are whole-heartedly co-operating with their Muslim compatriots and this majority has for centuries past shown great toleration to the Jewish minority numbering only about 50,000 souls before the declaration of the Great War. This Public meeting also reminds the League of Nations that the object of giving a mandate to Great Britain in Palestine was to establish there a free and independent Government of the original inhabitants of Palestine and not to promote the interests of Zionism to the detriment of the people of the soil. This meeting, therefore appeals to the League to stop the indiscriminate influx of Jews into Palestine from all parts of the World and by the enactment of a Land Alienation Act to prevent the poor Palestine Arab Muslims and Christians alienating their ancestral lands to the Jews and to see that their majority is not eventually reduced to a minority under a foreign control.

UNITED FRONT.

(B) This Public meeting is emphatically of opinion that it is the bounden and sacred duty of the Muslims all over the World, to show every sympathy to their Arab co-religionists of Palestine, who are being crushed under the economic pressure of the enormously rich Jewish organisations of the world and as a practical proof of such sympathy to lend a helping hand to them either by contributing as much as possible towards the purchase of land in Palestine with a view to prevent their Arab co-religionists alienating their ancestral lands to the Jews, or by subscribing to the funds of the proposed Muslim university in Palestine for the cultural advancement of the indigenous Arab Muslims

(C) This Public meeting fervently appeals to the Arab Muslims of Palestine and the neighbouring territories to sink their differences and concentrate all their energies on presenting a united front to the Zionist economic pressure and not to part with even an inch of land to any Jewish buyer and thus save the Holy Land from passing into the hands of non-Muslims.

STUDY ON SPOT.

Maulana Shaukat Ali speaking on the main resolution said:—

I have studied the Palestine question on the spot in Jerusalem and Palestine itself and also in London. I have come in active contact with Arabs both Muslims and Christians and discussed every side of this question with them. I have met also old Jews of Palestine representatives of the 50,000 Jews, who lived peacefully with Arabs for centuries. I also met all the prominent Zionists leaders in London, America and in Palestine, including such well-known men as Dr. Weizman, Mr. Sokholoff, Dr. Eder, Mr. and Mrs. Seir, Col. Kisch and Rabbis Wiseman, Berustian, and Freddman in America. And above all, I had also met the British officials who had been in charge of Palestine affairs—Lord Passfield the former Secretary of State for Colonies and Sir John, Chancellor the then British High Commissioner at Jerusalem and also the present Secretary of State Sir Phillips Cunliffe-Lster and Gen. Sir Arther Wanchope, the High Commissioner and so my claim is that I know all about Palestine.

JEWISH INTRIGUES.

Let me tell you also that nine out of ten Englishmen and English women have great sympathies with the Arabs and are convinced that a great wrong is being done to them, and yet the Jewish intrigue and their money influence is so strong that their efforts seem to be paralysed.

In England, there are Readings Metchetts and Herbert Samuels and the Jewish Voters of White-Chapel and the financiers of the City and newspaper magnates to work for the Jews, while there is no one to put in a word for the poor Arabs and Muslims who own the lands and are a huge majority of nearly 90 per cent.

The Zionist leaders begged me to intercede on their behalf with the Arabs, and I wanted to act as a peace-maker, but there was no answer to my question "peace on what basis"? If the Jews wanted unrestricted immigration it was not possible. There was no room for it. The Jews really want not a Jewish Home but a Jewish State and a Government in the Holy Lands and want to spread themselves in the Jazeerat-ul- Arab. When the whole of Europe used to ill-treat Jews, Muslim countries alive in these days of glory and power helped them and gave them shelter. It was a poor return for it that the Jews of the world want to combine to-day and with the help of money and intrigue not the Arab and Mohamed Ali Pasha have come to ask help for the Islamic Muslims of their lands and their rights.

WARNING TO BRITAIN.

I wish they would stop and think cooly over the position; otherwise, I am afraid there would be a terrible catastrophe one day. I beg Great Britain to pause and think also. They have great responsibility, they have connection with over 100 millions of Muslims, they should not endanger that connection for the sake of the Jews of eastern Europe with whom they have nothing to do. Financial and selfish considerations and intrigue should not come in the way of carrying out solemn pledges given early in the Great War to the whole Muslim world, to the Muslims of India and to the Arabs before the grant of what is known as the Balfour Declaration. It should be scrapped. It is unjust, wrong and full of mischief.

In any case, the duty of a Muslim is clear. We have got to help in every way our Arab brethren in Holy Palestine. It is our religious duty. They are doing and will do their best but they alone are not strong enough to stop the present encroachment of the Jewish world which has become mad through dreams of the world power. Our distinguished guest, the Grand Mufti and Mohamed Ali Pasha have come to ask help for the Islamic University of Aqsa. We should help them, but the greater need is that every Muslim, rich and poor alike must give his mite, so that our Arab brethren may keep their lands from the invades of the combined Jewish attack. Saving even an acre or half an acre of that sacred land is equivalent to buying a palace in paradise. We have no desir to quarrel with any body, but we must do our duty by our Arab brethren and by the dictate of our faith. I am glad to say that there is fullest co-operation and friendship between the eight million of Muslim Arabs and the lakhs of Christian Arabs. God willing, Indian Muslims would do their duty, and not feel ashamed before their God and their Prophet Sal-am on the day of judgment.

Begum Mahomed Ali, supporting resolution spoke on the urgency of the need to assist Palestine to free herself from the calamity now threatening her owing to the crises brought about by the Zionist and Jewish movements.

Mr. Nabiullah, Advocate then moved:—That this Ppublic Meeting of the Muslims of Bombay earnestly appeals to the Rulers and people of all Muslim Countries and to the various Muslim Societies, Organisations and Institutions to lend their full support to this movement so that this attempt to crush their religion might be successfully frustrated with the help and co-operation of the Muslims of the World

His Holiness Pir Syed Motamia Sahib, seconded. Several other speakers supported the resolution which was unanimously carried

The third resolution was proposed by Mr. M. T. Khaderbai, Bar-at-law that:—

This Public Meeting of the Muslims of Bombay resolves that a Committee of the following persons with powers to add to their number be appointed for the purpose of collecting contributions for the Palestine Muslim. University and Arab Relief Fund. Mr. Abu Baker Beg Mohamed supporting the resolution.

It was unanimously resolved that copies of these resolutions be sent to the authorities cancerned.

RAJEN BABU ILL IN JAIL

Laid Up With Serious Attack Of Old Asthma

PATNA, Aug. 15.

It is reported that Mr. Rajendra Prasad is ill in the Hazari Bagh Jail laid up with rather a serious attack of his old asthma.

On receipt of a wire his elder brother Mr. Mahendra Prasad and Dr. Raghunath Saran proceeded to Hazari Bagh yesterday.

Later information indicates that there is no cause for anxiety. —A. P.

FLOOD CATASTROPHE IN ORISSA

(Continued from page 6.)

the Engineers cannot locate their banks. Thousands of people are living on Railways and on the branches of trees—quite removed from any human help. Many are simply inaccessible due to the violent currents of water.

CHOLERA COMES.

Even Cuttack, which is the capital of the province, is being threatened with the danger of being washed away. Already numerous thatched houses and buildings have collapsed and river water has entered the town. An epidemic of cholera which had broken out a few days ago has not yet subsided. People are panic-stricken, and are fleeing to the railway station and the embankment for shelter.

College and school students with other volunteers are carrying on relief work and are working at the Kathojuri Bundh to strengthen it, for it is threatening the town every minutes.

Other district towns are equally affected. Consequently the people of the flooded areas are deprived of the immediate and best help of their town-brethren. Cholera and cattle diseases have broken out in an epidemic form in the affected areas. To these add the absence of most prominent national leaders in jails and also the present economic depression.

NEW INLAND SEA.

This, in brief, is the situation of Orissa, at present, so far as the available news goes. But God only knows what more is going on there in the inaccessible interior. Yesterday's and today's news show that the flood has been so wide-spread that on the opposite side of Cuttack the river-beds of Kathojuri, Kuakhai and Paika with the lands between them have been turned into a vast lake. The Engineers even cannot locate their banks.

From the above described facts it will be quite clear that the help which the local Government and other benevolent organisations are rendering is quite inadequate, especially in view of the fact that the whole province together with the chief towns are suffering from the same danger. The flood relief committee of Orissa has appealed to all the sister provinces for prompt help, both in money and in kind such as cloth etc. We, therefore, appeal, through these columns, to the generous public of Bombay as well as to the people of Western India to help their might in rendering relief to these suffering millions of a poor sister province

All moneys may be sent to Shreemati Rania Devi, Bakharabad. Cuttack or to Mr. K. J. Chitalia. Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay."

People wishing to contribute clothes will please write G. C. Pradhan at the United Jain Students' Home, Princess Street, Bombay

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay left Kirkee for Bombay on Monday.

RUMANIA SUSPENDS DEBT PAYMENT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BUKHAREST, Aug. 15.

The Cabinet authorised the Minister of Finance to suspend forthwith the transfer of all sums owed abroad by the State, autonomous funds, public commercial monopolies. These will deposit sums due with the National Bank and consider themselves freed from their obligations until the creditor countries make it possible to obtain foreign currency with which to effect the transfer.

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POLITICALS' TALE OF WOE

SPEAKERS URGE CITIZENS TO GIVE THEM RELIEF

A number of released political prisoners, who had courted jail in the Civil Disobedience movement appeared on the platform at a public meeting held at Chowpatti on Tuesday evening and emphasised the urgent need of affording them relief to enable them to leave for their home towns or give them temporary board and lodging for a few days.

Sardar Jamiat Singh, who is championing the cause of the released prisoners by undertaking a fast said that unless and until the citizens of Bombay went to the rescue of the released politicals, he would not give up his fast. He said that hundreds of released politicals were starving and were thrown in the streets, and it would be sheer ingratitude, if Congress leaders did not give them any relief.

There was, however, a mill worker, who declared that he for one, although he had resigned his post and gone to jail, would feel ashamed to go round with a beggar's bowl.

Amidst applause, he said that he was now earning his livelihood by taking up the profession of a shoe black.

GIVE THEM RELIEF.

Mr. P. R. Lele, who presided said:—

The claim of Congress volunteers, who went to jail and who require relief on their release, is undeniable. They have not suffered for their individual interests but for the collective good of the country. All now owe a duty as much to themselves as to the needy released Satyagrahis in respect of making proper provision for their employment, lodging and boarding. There are many amongst them who have given up their jobs at the call of the country; they ought to be reinstated in their previous posts wherever possible. Where this is not possible or likely, strenuous efforts ought to be made by all, who can, to get them some work or other. There are others who came from distant parts of the country to this city and want to go back to their native places. They ought to receive travelling expenses and interim provision. There are others who are regularly homeless for a variety of reasons; their claims ought at once to be satisfied.

COUNTRY NEEDS THEM.

Sardar Jamiat Singh has started his fast because he found that the citizens of this stronghold of the Congress had failed in their duty to their own fighters, and it is already thirty hours that he has been without food. The whole city knows of it. We are meeting here on the Chowpatty Sands hallowed by the funeral and decorated by the statue of Lokmanya Tilak. Words uttered under his glorious supervision will be re-echoed throughout the city and the necessary measure of relief will be organised in the shortest possible time, in which case Sardar Jamiat Singh would gladly break his fast.

Let it not be supposed that the potentialities of these released political prisoners for service to the country are exhausted. Civil Disobedience is not the only way to serve the Congress or the country. Mahatma Gandhi issued a statement prior to his arrest, in which he pointed out the numerous activities which were open to Congressmen and did not involve a conflict with the authorities. All those activities will require seasoned and sincere workers and where could more sincere workers be found than among these Congress volunteers who have come out of jails? In organising relief for the jail returned public would only not be redeeming a liability arising out of the past but would also be providing for the recruitment of workers in the field of future constructive activities which are no less dear to the Mahatma than Civil Disobedience.

VICTIMS' WOES.

Several of the released prisoners who spoke made bitter attacks against those Congress leaders, who were in charge of affording relief to the politicals. They said that though the Congress leaders were foremost to send them to jail, they were not prepared even to see them, after return from jail. Several of them were treated like beggars and 'mawalis.' The volunteers went to jail, not for their personal benefit, but for the sake of the country. They sacrificed everything, the jobs they had, their homes and entered the fight for freedom and prepared to die.

One of the speakers said that many of them had joined the Congress fight for freedom after estranging their parents and relatives, and to-day they were left in the lurch. Many of them not having any sort of shelter were compelled to sleep on the footpaths. They were between the devil and the deep sea. On the one side the Congress leaders, to whom they went were turning them out, and on the other, the police were hounding them even out of footpaths. All the speakers deplored the absence of the Several Congress leaders at the meeting.

FAST UNTO DEATH.

Sardar Jamiatsingh said that he had seen both the life of a rich man and a poor man. He knew the agony of a poverty-stricken man. The volunteers, who went to jail at the instance of the local Congressmen were being treated with scant courtesy. He thought that the country owed to the Congress volunteers a debt of gratitude for their sacrifices, and if they were going to reward them by allowing them to starve, it di dnot reflect any credit on the people of the city.

He deplored the fact that so far the public had not responded to his appeal for relief of politicals. But he was determined to carry on his fast unto death, and he would only be induced to give up the fast, if the citizens of Bombay came forward to give adequate relief to those political prisoners who were down and out.

RESERVE BANK SCHEME

(Continued from page 1).

the issue department, the Committee dispenses with the rupee redemption fund and sufgests in its place a scheme whereby, firstly, the amount of rupees transferred at the outset to the bank should not exceed fifty crores; secondly, any surplus of rupees which this arrangement would enable Government to remove from the reserve should be held by Government in a separate account: thirdly in any year in which the minimum holding of silver rupees by the Bank exceeded fifty crores of rupees or one-tenth of the total amount of reserve, the Bank would have the right to make over the surplus to Government to an amount not exceeding five crores of rupees in any year, and lastly, if in any year, the bank's maximum holding fall below fifty crores, Government would have the right to sell rupees to the banw upto an annual maximum of five crores. Gold securities are subgested to be replaced by sterling securities, and the Committee recommend a minimum gold holding of rupees 35 crores.

Discussing relations of the Reserve Banp with the Imperial Banp, the Committee recommend an agreement tenable for a substantial duration of time but not 25 years suggested by the Blackett Bill.

The Imperial Bank should be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank and no branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank.

The Committee does not recommend any special allocation of the Reserve Bank shares to snareholders of the Imperial Bank, as this will be inconsistent with the scheme for distribution of shares on the broadest possible basis throughout India.—A. P.

SANE MAN AS "LUNATIC"

Alleged Defamation Lands Company Proprietor In Trouble

An ex-employee of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Bombay, Martin E. J. Mascarenhas, who had served in the firm for 23 years and retired as recently as on the 30th January, 1933, appeared as the complainant in a case filed under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, against Joseph L. Sequeira, Sole Proprietor of the Universal Traffic Co., Dalal Street, charging him with defamation.

The case came up for hearing before Mr. Oscar H. Brown Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Tuesday. The complainant in his evidence stated that on February 2 his wife left his protection and took away with her their children and that she had not returned back.

In January last when he resigned from service owing to ill-health his Provident Fund and gratuity amounted to about Rs. 6,500—which was payable to him by the office. The complainant alleged that his wife and the accused had put their heads together to deprive him of the amount of Rs. 6,500.

"RECEIVER" FOR ESTATE.

The complainant further stated that the accused had lost business and was in need of money. The accused is therefore alleged to have spread rumours that the complainant was a lunatic and unable to manage his affairs and wanted a Receiver appointed to take charge of his estate.

STORY OF LUNACY.

The accused is then alleged to have informed Messrs. Ralli Bros., that the complainant was lunatic and had requested them to with-hold all payments. The accused is also alleged to have made a similar statement to the Income-Tax Officer. The accused is also alleged to have made a report at the Palton Road Police Station that complainant was suffering from insanity. The accused had also it was alleged made a similar statement to Mr and Mrs. Jacob Fernandes.

"QUITE RATIONAL."

The accused was cross-examined by Mr. Bilimoria. The Magistrate observed that the "rational and logical manner in which the complainant had given his evidence had impressed him that the complainant is quite capable and mentally fit.

TEMPLE ENTRY RESOLUTION

Bole Withdraws It On Home Member's Request

POONA, Aug. 15.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole's resolution recommending to Government to promote a measure to enable depressed classes to enter Hindu temples receiving financial and other assistance from Government was withdrawn by the mover before being put to vote on the suggestion of the Home Member that the purpose of the resolution would be fully served by forwarding a copy of the proceedings to the Government of India.

The Council discussed the resolution for full three hours, Government benches not participating in the debate. There were only three non-Hindu speakers. The general trend of the discussion was one of support for the resolution though some speakers unreservedly opposed it on the ground that temple entry was not essential for the uplift of the depressed classes and such a move would only help to create further divisions in the Hindu fold.

VICEROY LEAVES BOMBAY

The Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon left Bombay for Delhi on Tuesday evening.

Their Excellencies were seen off at the Bombay Central, among others by Dr. M. C. Javle the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. A. Master Collector of Bombay, Sir John and Lady Beaumont; Sir Joseph and Lady Kay; Sir Victor Sassoon; Sir Hugh Cocke, Mr. Kirpalani, Municipal Commissioner; the General Officer Commanding of the Bombay District; Mr. Harrison, Acting Agent of the B.B. and C.I. Railway and the Police Commissioner.

The booming of the guns marked the departure of the Viceregal train from Bombay.

The Bombay Central Station was strongly guarded on the occasion.

WEST INDIES COLLAPSE IN THIRD TEST

Marriott Works Havoc With Ball And England Wins "Rubber" By Huge Margin Of Innings And 17 Runs

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

England won the third and last Test Match against W. Indies by an innings and 17 runs.

By winning the third and last Test Match against West Indies, England has also won the rubber.

The sky was overcast and the wicket was not showing any signs of wear when the West Indies went in to resume their second innings in the third and last Test Match against England at the Oval to-day requiring 23 runs and having 2 wickets in hand to avoid an innings defeat. Rain fell for an hour before the start of the play to-day and barely 100 spectators were present.

The tourists' innings to-day did not last more than ten minutes. When only five had been added to the overnight's score of 190 for 8, Achong who had not raised his own overnight score even by a single was dismissed by Ames off delivery from Marriott (195/9/22).

Martindale was then joined by Griffith, but the partnership was dissolved without any addition to the score, Griffith was caught and bowled by Marriot before he broke his duck. Martindale carried his bat with 9

Marriott and Clark opened with maidens, but ten minutes sufficed in which Marriott captured the remaining two wickets for 5 runs. Achong snicked an off-break and Griffith hit an under half-volley.

SCHOOL-MASTER FOR INDIA.

Marriott is a 38 year-old school master who has accepted the M.C.C.'s invitation to India. He made a similar test debut as another Kent slow bowler "Nutty" Martin, who in his only appearance in the Test at the Oval in 1890 took 12 wickets for 102 runs against Australia. It has long been recognised that Marriott is up to English standard but his scholastic duties curtail his cricket activities.

WEST INDIES (2nd Innings.)

Roach l.b.w. b. Marriott	55
Barrow c. Ames, b. Clark	16
Sealey, b. Marriott	12
Headley, c. Ames b. Clark	12
Da Costa, b. Marriott	35
Merry c., Barnett b. Nichols	11
Valentine, c. Barnett, b. Marriott	0
Grant, c. Ames, b. Nichols	14

DETAILED SCORES.

Achong c. Ames b. Marriott	22
Martindale (not out)	9
Griffith c. and b. Marriott	0
Extras	8
Total	195

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Clark 21: 10: 54: 2.
Nichols 14: 3: 51: and 2.
Marriott 29.2: 6: 59 and 6.
Langridge 7: 1: 23 and 0.

ACHONG FOR R. C. L. CRICKET LEAGUE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Achong, the West Indies Chinese slow bowler, signed on as professional to the Rochdale Central Lancashire Cricket League for the next season.

AMES NOT TO TOUR INDIA

Kent Club Opines He Vitally Needs Rest

LONDON August 15.

According to the "Daily Telegraph" Ames will not participate in the M.C.C.'s Indian tour owing to Kent Club's opinion that he vitally needs winter's rest.—Reuter.

NEXT YEAR'S DAVIS CUP

STOCKHOLM, Aug 14.

In the second qualifying round for the Davis Cup Belgium beat Sweden by 3 matches to 2.—Reuter.

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THE HOME: Teapoy Covers, Cushion Covers, Curtains, etc.

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Chandra Chowk, M. J. Market - - - BOMBAY No. 2.
Head Office:—AMRITSAR.
Branches: CALCUTTA, DELHI, LAHORE, QUETTA.

WORN-OUT TOOTH BRUSHES *can't clean teeth effectively*

Buy a Pro-phy-lac-tic

RECOMMENDED BY DENTISTS FOR 40 YEARS

India Equitable

Insurance Company, Limited.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA (H. O.:—102, Clive Street, Calcutta). Established in 1906

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN UNDER INDIAN MANAGEMENT WHICH NEVER EXPERIENCED A DEFICIT IN ANY VALUATION

PAID-BONUS to Policy-holders from the very date of starting business Last Valuation as at 31st December, 1929—A RECORD SUCCESS Profit of Rs. 15 in every Rs. 100 of the Life Assurance Fund. Uniform Bonus of Rs. 15 per thousand to all with profit policies in 1929.

AND MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD TO STRENGTHEN BONUS FUND

SPECIAL FEATURES :—

Claim usually paid within 10 days from the date of death and on the very date of maturity.
Interest paid on claims kept unpaid for more than three months.
Automatic Protection-Policies non-forfeitable after acquiring surrender value.

Permanent Disability—Pension a speciality
Revival of lapsed policies—allowed on special concession.
Loans to policy-holders on very favourable terms.
Straight dealings to everybody at any cost.

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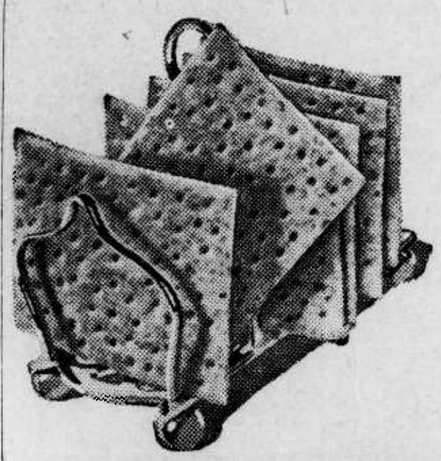

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100 Whole Wheat

THE BRITISH CRISPBREAD

"Vita-Weat" keeps you SLIM and makes you FIT, and also aids digestion. It is guaranteed entirely free from chemicals or preservatives. Being easily digested "VITA-WEAT" CRISP-BREAD ensures the correct functioning of the body, thereby promoting Perfect Health

Agents:—Herbert Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B. Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

BUSINESS LEADER'S APPEAL

'STOP THAT DRIFTING" AND TRAIN YOUR MIND FOR SUCCESS

SIR HERBERT AUSTIN, K.B.E.

Sir Herbert Austin, Chairman of the famous Austin Motor Company, and one of the foremost Business Leaders, makes a stirring appeal to readers to take up Pelmanism and train their minds for success.

"To command opportunity and compel success," he writes "every man must train his mind to such vigour that it is capable of grappling with the problems of life as they arrive. The job for every one of us is first to fit ourselves for better things, and then to go out after them.

"Here it is that I am sure Pelmanism is proving of immense help to the people of to-day. A study of the science of Pelmanism will enable the student to develop a Will, and to make his brain an efficient servant of that Will.

"Too many people are just drifting. Pelmanism can stop that drifting, and start the drifter on a useful journey."

A course of Pelmanism brings out the mind's latent powers and develops them to the highest point of efficiency. It banishes such defects as:—

Depression, Timidity, Shyness, Forgetfulness, Unnecessary Fears, Mind-Wandering, The Inferiority Complex. Indecision. Weakness of Will Procrastination.

which interfere with the effective working power of the brain, and in their place it develops such strong, positive, creative qualities as:—

—Concentration —Organising Power
—Optimism —Driving Force
—Cheerfulness —Presence of Mind
—Observation —Courage
—Judgment —Self-Confidence
—Initiative —SelfControl
—Will Power —Tact
—Decision —Reliability
—Originality —Salesmanship
—Resourcefulness —Business Acumen and a Reliable Memory

all qualities which add to your efficiency and earning power, and are of the utmost value in every walk of life.

H.R.H. Prince Charles of Sweden says: "Pelmanism shows us the way to the improvement of character and an active life."

Lord Riddell writes: "Pelmanism is rapidly becoming part and parcel of our daily lives."

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch writes: "Pelmanism builds up habits of mind as of character."

Mr. Compton Mackenzie says: "There is nobody who would not benefit by a course."

Lady Nelsh says: "Pelmanism teaches you to capitalize your brain-power."

The Baroness Orczy writes: "There is not a man or woman living who would not derive some benefit, and there are thousands—nay, millions—to whom Pelmanism would mean just the difference between a life of mediocrity and disappointment and one of prosperity and of triumph."

Pelmanism is quite simple to follow. It is exceedingly interesting, and takes up very little time.

Readers who wish to make the fullest use of the powers now lying latent or only semi-developed in their minds, should send at once for a copy of "The Science of Success" which will tell them all about the Pelman Course, and show them how they can enrol on specially convenient terms.

POST THIS COUPON

THE SECRETARY,

THE PELMAN INSTITUTE,

Indian Headquarters—DELHI 35.

Please send me a Free Copy of "The Science of Success" and enrolment forms explaining how I can enrol for a course of Pelmanism on the most convenient terms.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Occupation .....

AMERICA TO DECLARE WAR ON RACKETEERS

Senate Suggests Control Of Firearms And Revival Of Whipping Post

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

The fact that the United States intends to conduct war against racketeers, was made evident to-day at the first meeting of the Senate Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into the matter.

Among the suggestions submitted were the control of the sales of firearms the formation of an American Scotland Yard the universal adoption of the practice of taking finger-prints of accused persons, and the revival of the whipping post.—Reuter.

DO NOT LOSE HOPE & PATIENCE

Sir M. Yakub Relies On Bonafides Of Mac-Donald & Hoare

LONDON, August 15.

Sir Mohammad Yakub, who is leaving to-day, told Reuter that he wished to appeal to his countrymen not to lose hope and patience. "I do not guarantee that their demands will be fully met, but I am prepared to rely on the "bona fides" and good intentions of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Sir Samuel Hoare. We will achieve our objective only by strengthening their hands, and not by alienating their sympathies.—Reuter.

WHITEHALL IN EARNEST

Muslim "Elder" Urges Early Introduction Of Provincial Autonomy

LONDON, August 15.

Mohamad Padshah has also left for India. In an interview, he expressed the opinion that deliberations of the Reserve Bank and the Railway Board Committees were, to a large extent, satisfactory, and stressed the necessity of avoiding delay at the further stages of constitutional reform. While admitting that Federation might take some time, he urged the earliest possible introduction of Provincial Autonomy.

He thought that Sir S. Hoare's evidence before the Select Committee should have dispelled any doubt with regard to Whitehall's earnestness to solve the constitutional problem.

He added that as a Muslim member of the Council of State, he was emphatic that Moslem members of the Federal Upper House must be elected solely by Muslims.—Reuter.

CROYDON TO INDIA IN 3½ DAYS

New Service Comes Into Effect On Sept. 1

LONDON, August 14.

The amalgamation of five French air companies, Air Union, Air Orient, Aero-Postale, Farman and Sidna come into effect on September 1. The new organisation will be known as Air France.

It is learned one of the reforms contemplated is the building up of services to the Orient.

Experiments already have been made with the new type of a monoplane which, it is expected, will be put in service by the end of the year.

Passengers will be able to travel from Croydon to India in 3-1/2 days.

The service be extended later to Hongkong.—Reuter.

MARKETS QUIET ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Commodity Markets Uninteresting

(Special Cable).

LONDON Aug. 14.

On the Stock Exchange the new account opened promisingly, but apart from continued activity in gold minings and sharp advance in Argentine railways, the markets generally were quiet.

Home Railways and industrials were very steady in view of the satisfactory Board of Trade returns.

Commodity markets were mostly quiet and uninteresting. Wheat, however, sharply declined on a large surplus of North America and reports were excellent about German crop.

Wall Street opened easy, but became quietly steady.

PLOT TO RESCUE SURYA SEN FOILED

Five Years Detention In Reformatory For Boy Of 14

CHITTAGONG, August 14.

The Special Magistrate passed judgment to-day in the Baxihat Bomb Case convicting Sailes Roy to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Sasanka Chaudhuri (14) to five years' detention in a reformatory school. The prosecution alleged that the accused conspired to rescue Surya Sen, the alleged brain behind the Chittagong armoury raid conspiracy, from the jail.

Sailes was captured near the jail, while speaking to the jail warder since dismissed.

In this connection the police discovered two bombs and a loaded revolver from a granary in Baxihat close to the jail.—A.P.

SURPRISE FOR BENGAL COUNCIL

Corporation Refuses To Send Any Representatives

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

The Calcutta Corporation today adopted a resolution refusing to send any representative before the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Amendment (official) Bill, in response to the invitation of the Secretary of the Bengal Council to send three representatives.

The Corporation held that the Bill was unnecessary and unworkable.

The Mayor made it clear that their attitude did not mean adoption of a method of non-co-operation but he thought that no purpose would be served by sending representatives.—A. P.

SOLAR ECLIPSE PILGRIMAGE

Large Attendance Expected At Dwarka

(From A Correspondent.)

DWARKA, Aug. 14.

Whenever any eclipse solar or lunar, occurs, it is a time honoured practice for the Hindus to flock to places of pilgrimage for having a bath in the holy waters for purifying themselves.

According to this belief pilgrims from all parts of India including distant places like Nepal, will flock to Dwarka for having the benefit of a holy bath in the Gomti Kund at the termination of the solar eclipse which comes off on August 21.

This occasion is regarded as one of the most important holy fixtures of the year. In prerail days too, large number of pilgrims used to visit the holy place on foot or in bullock carts. But now-a-days the through rail connection with this holy place has greatly facilitated the pilgrimage.

This time the Solar eclipse synchronises with the "Sam Vati Amas" and hence the attendance is expected to be unusually large.

HOISTING NATIONAL FLAG ON TOWER

Congress Volunteer Arrested At Lyallpur

LYALLPUR, Aug. 14.

The city police arrested a Congress volunteer for hoisting a national flag on the Clock Tower.

It is alleged that he ascended the Clock Tower situated in the heart of the city by means of a ladder, hoisted a flag and shouted Congress slogans. The police arrived at the spot and arrested him.—A.P.

ANOTHER HOLLYWOOD DIVORCE

Miss Carver Separates From Adolphe Menjou

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14.

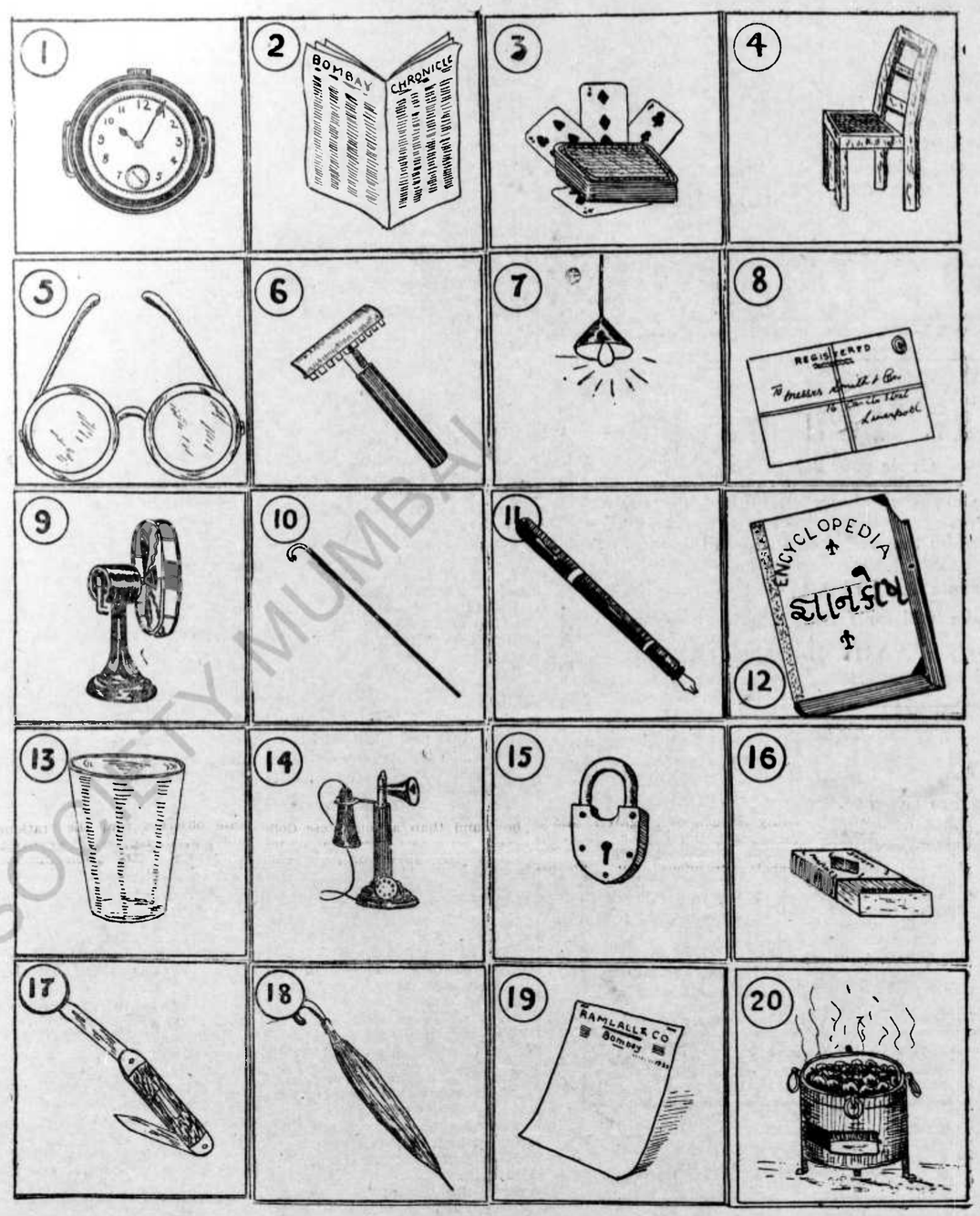
Miss Kathryn Carver, the wife of the film-star Adolphe Menjou has been granted a divorce on the ground of cruelty.—Reuter.

COMPETITION

WHAT DO WE USE THEM FOR?

1st PRIZE	2nd PRIZE	3rd PRIZE
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100

AND CONSOLATION PRIZES Rs. 200



Here is a Competition that even the youngest of children can enter with as much confidence as their Seniors. We have illustrated twenty articles which are in daily use everywhere. Each one of these articles has a particular use and in the list of clues given we have named the uses of all the twenty articles. All you are asked to do is to select, from the list of clues given, the correct use for each article illustrated. For instance, illustration No. 6, depicts a razor. On glancing down the list of clues you note that No. 13 states FOR SHAVING. Obviously this is the correct use and therefore the correct answer.

For five minutes' application you stand a chance to earn more than many months' labour can bring you.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right uses for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the appropriate Number of the illustration, as shown in the example. Do not enter the words of the clue.
2. When you have filled in all the clues, add your full name and address, enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS and post it to the

COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706,
Bombay.

3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.
4. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 23rd August, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.
5. Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.
6. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.
7. All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.
8. Results will be announced in our issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 31st August, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

COMPLETE LIST OF CLUES.

We use them daily for:—

1. BREEZE.
2. CUTTING.
3. DRINKING.
4. SECURITY
5. KNOWLEDGE.
6. HEAT.
7. COMMUNICATION.
8. RECREATION.
9. LIGHTING.
10. PUNCTUALITY.
11. VISION.
12. CORRESPONDENCE
13. SHAVING.
14. PROTECTION.
15. ILLUMINATION.
16. INFORMATION.
17. WRITING.
18. REST.
19. SAFETY.
20. COVERING.

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Article.	No. of Clue.	No. of Article.	No. of Clue.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6	13	16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

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IOS SOCIETY MUMBAI

Full of Energy!

Right from babyhood Milkmaid Milk will supply all the nourishment that children must have to grow up healthy and strong. Milkmaid Milk is prepared from only pure milk and sugar but it has three times the food value of the local fresh milk and is, above all, absolutely pure and safe to use.

MILKMAID MILK

ARE YOU BALD?

Or do your hair fall off?

Years of experience have established the miraculous efficacy of the following two remedies:—Prepared by the well known Amritdhara Pharmacy.

Gammarthun for baldness Price Rs. 2/-

Kaka Tail for failing of hair Price Rs. 2 -

Apply to AMRITDHARA, 5—LAHORE.

EAST & WEST

Insurance Co., Ltd.

Estd. 1913.

Head Office:—East & West Buildings, Apollo Street Fort BOMBAY.

The last VALUATION REPORT reveals certain striking features. Surplus disclosed is nearly 5½ times more than that disclosed at the previous valuation.

1933 again a VALUATION & A BONUS YEAR.

Forecast

Greater Prosperity.

It will pay you to take out a Policy TO-DAY.

Agency terms liberal—Treatment sympathetic.
For particulars apply to the MANAGER, Head Office.

"PASSING SHOW" Brilliantine

Use always "PASSING SHOW" Brilliantine, prepared out of highly scented and precious Vasanas. Its continuous use will prevent falling of hairs and will keep the brain very cool. It makes hairs strong and beautiful. Test a bottle to-day.

Manufacturers:—ISMAIL SIDDICK & CO.
Sold everywhere.

Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE.

Improves curries, stews, fish and meat and aids digestion.

A few drops make all meals Tasty.

Sold by all dealers and stores.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO., LTD., Bombay.

SAFELY RELY ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.

August 15th

Durenda Biencoea, London.

DEPARTURES.

August 15th

Nawab. Duneer, Cochin.

August 16th

Dara, beattie, Calcutta.
Baroda, Sampson, Busrah.

LOADING.

August 15th.

Steamer Jalaveera for Rangoon.

S S Durenda:—The M M Coy's steamer Durenda, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Nawab.—The T M Coy's steamer Nawab, sailed on Tuesday for Cochin, with same bottom cargo.

S S Dara:—The T M Coy's steamer Dara, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Baroda, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

S S Durenda for London.—1400 bags groundnut oil cakes, L Dreyfus & Co.

For Dunkirk.—5091 bags linseed L Dreyfus & Co.

For Havre.—3594 bags linseed L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool.—10 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Manchester:—57 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Rangoon for Istambul:—80 bags mandi powder, M A A L A Razak.

For Jaffa:—20 bales cotton yarn M A A L A Razak.

For Alexandretta.—42 bales cotton yarn, M A A L A Razak.

For Philadelphia:—30 bales goat skins, D Abraham & Sons.

For Liverpool:—600 bags dillseed, M Bhuta & Co.

S S Kepwick Hall for Rotterdam:—1016 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes, D Jeewandas.

For Ghent:—330 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 723 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Antwerp:—120 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S India for Genoa:—348 bags linseed, R Ratilal & Co.

S S Crown of Galicia for Port Said:—224 bags castor seed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Peurose for Port Said.—10560 bags groundnuts, and 17500 bags groundnuts oil cakes, Strauss & Co.

S S London Maru for Kobe.—1071 bales cotton raw, M Futehally; 100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

S S Baroda Agents, M M & Co. from Mohammerah.—93 bundles attari; 50 bales wool.

From Koweit.—2 bundles gold coins; 2 bundles specie.

From Bahrein.—7 tins pearls; 2 tins gold.

From Bushire.—76 bales cotton; 98 bags almonds; 49 bags q.-seed; 75 bags goat skins; 134 bags attari; 237 bags gum; 41 carboys rose water.

From B'abbas:—39 bags zira; 44 cases assafoetida.

From Mascat:—3450 bags dates, 28 crts. pomagranates; 1 bundle specie; 1 bundle gold; 1 tin pearls.

From Ormara:— 20 bundles mats.

From Karachi.—45 bags almond seeds; 56 bales cotton; 495 bags jira; 1900 bags apricots; 1300 bags wheat; 415 bags gram; 81 bags flour.

S S Cariguano, Agents, L Triestino, from Trieste:—1430 cases paper; 970 cases glassware; 150 cases nails; 80 cases nuts; 88 cases lamps; 479 cases wire; 500 cases tiles; 25 cases iron chains.

From Venice:—60 bags stone chips; 36 cases machinery. 52 cases glassware; 21 cases wool rugs; 200 cases barytes; 44 cases silk yarn.

From Naples:—66 cases preserves; 134 drums chemicals.

From Leghorn.—46 bales woollen rugs.

From Lemasol.—100 bags almonds.

From Qiaffa:—112 cases orange juice.

S S Naldera, Agents, M M & Co. from London.—50 cases provision; 15 cases whisky; 23 cases cigarettes, 24 drums paint.

From Chereute.—250 cases brandy.

From Bordeaux.—15 cases wine, 347 cases brandy.

From Zurich.—10 cases art silk embroidered goods.

From Basle:—56 drums aniline colour.

From Marseilles:—25 cases glue.

S S President Pierce, Agents, F F Campbell & Co from New York.—18 cases powdered milk.

From San Francisco.—100 drums lub. oil; 58 cases auto springs; 126 cases cotton piecegoods; 40 cases silk yarn; 68 cases tea. 3 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods.

From Shanghai.—496 bags beans; 50 cases tea.

From Singapore:—21 bags gum; 212 bundles rattans; 151 bags betelnuts.

From Penang:—150 slabs tin; 150 bags pearl tapioca; 53 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—46 cases cocoanuts ; 177 bales mattress fibre; 40 bundle gunnies.

S S British Sailors, Agents, A P Oil Co. from Abadan.—7655 tons furnace oil in bulk.

S S Pleiodon, Agents, B Shell Oil Co., from Abadan.—4267 tons furnace oil in bulk.

LUDHIANA AND AMBALA GET SIX INCHES OF RAIN

Monsoon To Continue Strong In N. W. F. P. Kashmir, Punjab, U. P., Bihar, Bengal, Assam And Upper Burma

FOONA. Aug. 15.

Monsoon has been strong from Upper Burma to North West Frontier Province, rainfall being locally heavy in east and north Punjab. Ludhiana and Ambala report six inches each. Fairly widespread thundershowers are again reported from southeast Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, west Central India, east and north Punjab and local in Burma, Orissa, Bihar, south-west Punjab, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, Konkan, Mysore, south-east Madras and Madras Deccan while a few falls have occurred in east Central Provinces, Gujrat and north Madras coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL:—Bhamo, five: Myitkyina, three: Akyab, one: Rangoon, three-quarters: Cherrapunji, five. Dibrugarh, four: Sibsagar, Patna, two: Silcher, Chittagong, Jalpaiguri, Naya Dumka, one and half: Dhubri, Mymensingh., Ranchi, one: Cox's Bazar, three-quarters: Dehradun, Mukteshwar, three: Gorakhpur, Musoorie, one and half: Fabriach, Meerut, one: Cawnpore, three-quarters: Bareilly, Roorkee, Bhopal, half: Ambala, Ludhiana, six: Dharampore two: Delhi, Rawalpindi, Simla, one and half: Dalhousie, Murree, Parachinar, one: Montgomery, Mount Abu three-quarters: Khushab, Srinagar, Gulmarg, Peshawar, Cherat, half: Mysore, one and half: Cuddapah, one.

FORECAST:—Monsoon will continue strong in North West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Punjab, United Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma and scattered thundershowers will recur in southeast Madras.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, August 15.

Rainfall during 24 hours at 8 a.m. of date 15/8.33 at Colaba Point 0.22"; Fort 0.05"; J.J. Hospital 0.02" and Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 0.00".

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 41.31; Fort 65.55; J. J. Hospital 47.94 and Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 43.76.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 51.82; Fort 59.04; J.J. Hospital 55.35.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 at Colaba Point 72.60, Fort 79.49 and J.J. Hospital 73.40.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, August 15.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea-level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ALL-INDIA RAINFALL

The following table gives the details of rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Monday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since June 1:—

Stations.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June.	Departure from normal
Allahabad	0.2	12.6	—8.9
Agra	T	19.1	+3.9
Ambala	7.3	34.8	+20.0
Ahmednagar	T	10.7	+1.1
Ajmer	0.1	25.0	+12.8
Ahmedabad	0.5	30.6	+10.2
Akola		22.6	+4.6
Amraoti		21.5	+3.2
Benares	T	14.6	—7.1
Bareilly		20.3	—4.3
Bhopal	0.3	32.0	
Bangalore	2.2	10.2	+0.9
BOMBAY	0.1	41.1	—8.6
Chittagong	6.1	69.6	+17.2
Calcutta	0.1	38.2	+8.2
Cuttack	0.1	54.9	+26.7
Cawnpore	...	13.9	—4.7
Calicut	...	2.1	+8.6
Coonoor	0.2	3.8	
Colombo	...	19.0	+4.4
Deesa	0.3	23.8	+8.3
Darjeeling	2.2	70.7	+1.4
Dehra Dun	8.4	68.5	+18.3
Delhi	...	22.4	+7.8
Dehra Ismail Khan	...	4.3	+0.4
Fort Sandeman	...	2.5	—1.5
Gorakhpur	1.7	30.2	+2.7
Hyderabad Sind	...	6.7	+2.1
Hyderabad Dn.	..	23.1	+9.1
Indore	0.1	33.7	+14.2
Jhansi	0.3	22.5	+0.9
Jubbulpore	T	28.8	4.9
Jacobabad	...	5.1	+3.3
Jaipur	0.1	24.5	+10.7
Karachi		18.5	+13.7
Khandwa	...	22.2	+5.4
Lucknow	...	7.6	—13.7
Ludhiana	1.5	12.5	—1.3
Lahore	...	8.0	—1.6
Lyallpur	...	5.1	—1.1
Multan	...	2.0	—1.7
Mysore	0.1	7.1	+0.6
Madras	2.1	4.6	—3.2
Maymyo	...	15.4	—3.6
Marmagoa	... 0.1	79.5	.....
Malegaon	...	8.8	—1.6
Mussoorie	5.1	60.8	+13.6
Mahableshwar	1.1	226.1	+32.4
Mount Abu	3.7	53.4	+15.3
Nagpur	...	35.7	+7.7
Poona	T	18.5	+4.6
Patna	0.3	21.4	—4.3
Peshawar	...	2.0	—1.0
Pachmarhi	0.1	66.6	+2.12
Quetta	...	3.1	+1.8
Ranchi	0.4	28.1	—3.1
Rawalpindi	1.4	19.3	+5.0
Rangoon	0.5	53.2	+4.0
Ratnagiri	0.3	89.9	+17.7
Rajkot	0.1	18.3	+0.4
Sialkot	1.3	22.8	+8.1
Sholapur	...	11.6	+0.7
Shillong	1.5	31.4	—6.9
Simla	1.1	25.9	—7.8

T denotes a fall of from 1 to 4 cents.

COTTON CROP IN DECCAN

The Department of Agriculture Bombay, has issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the "Early Cotton Crop" of the Bombay Presidency (Deccan Districts only) including Indian States for the Season 1933-34:—

On an average of the five years ending 1931-32 the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 6.2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the early varieties of the Cotton crop sown in the Deccan between April and July, 1933.

ESTIMATES UP TO 1ST AUGUST 1933.

Information incomplete. On canals sowings done in April and May. Elsewhere in Division sowing started rather late, i.e. by end June due late commencement of monsoon and finished about end July. Area so far reported 1,177 thousand acres British Districts and six thousand acres Indian States. Total 1,183 thousand acres, 5.7 and 20.7 per cent. below corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date respectively. Decrease in area due deficiency sowing rains. Both irrigated and unirrigated crops suffered many places due deficiency or absence of rains in June and first half July, but are improving owing favourable weather conditions since, although more rain still needed parts East Deccan. According to trade classification Khandesh variety has 1,019 thousand acres under it. Barsi and Nagar 154 thousand acres, Kumpta and Dharwar nine thousand acres and Westerns about one thousand acres.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKETS.

London, Aug. 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta, per cwt., Aug./Sept. sellers 7/10-1/2.

C & F Bombay, per cwt., Aug./Sept. sellers 7/10-1/2.

C & F Karachi, per cwt., Aug./Sept. sellers 7/10-1/2.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 14.

Messrs. Bathiala & Karam have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exhange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	12-1/2
Amer. Power & Light 5 per cent P.A.	25
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	12-1/4
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	48
Amer. Forn Power 7 p.c. P	25
Electric Bond Common	24-1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	48
Consolidated Gas	49-1/4
Columbia Gas	20-
United Power & Light A	5-1/4
North America	25-1/2
United Corpn.	9-1/4
American Super Power	5
American Tel. & Tel.	126-1/4
Western Union Telg.	66
Radio Corp.	8-1/2
Cheasapeake & Ohio	46
New York Central	44
Union Pacific R.R.	120
Pennsylvania R.R.	35
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	29-1/2
International Carriers	8
Mac Intyre	33-1/4
Alaska Juneau	27
Noranda Mines	32-1/2
Keivinators	11
National Steel	45-1/4
United States Steel	52-1/2
Bethelehem Steel	39-1/2
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	25-1/2
American Smelting	34
Int. Nickel Common	18-3/4
International Harvestor	35-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	17
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	33
Glidden	15
General Motors	30-3/4
Packard Motor	5-1/4
Chrysler	38-1/4
General Electric	24
Goodyear Tyre	38
United Aircraft	36
Curtiss Wright	3-1/2
National Dairy	20-1/4
Standard Oil of N. J.	36
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Philips Petroleum	13
St. Regis Paper	5-1/4
American Radiator	15
National City Bank	31-3/4
Guaranty Trust	322
Sun Life of Canada	460
American Ice Co.	12
Erie R.R.	21-1/8

Carloadings for week ending 5th August 613100. Market irregular; believe tendency upward and stronger.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 15.

B C RATE:—
T T and D D 1/6

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T and D D. 1/6 1/32
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32. to Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 months 1/6 3/32 Aug/Sept.

New York B C RATE:—
T T 303 nominal.
Banks selling T T 301.
Banks buying T T 297 1/2 nominal.
Banks selling D D 632

PARIS:—
Banks buying D D 642

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D D 61 3/8

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 80 3/4 nominal.
Banks buying 6° days 79½ Nominal.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 93 1/2

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 83

GERMANY:—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 61 3/8.

BERLIN:—
Banks selling D D 103 1/4

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.44 14th instant.
Shanghai London 1/2 3/4 15th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 3/8 15th instant.
London/Paris 84.50 14th instant.
London/Belgium 23.72 14th inst
London/Switzerland 17.12 14th instant
London/Italy 63.00 14th inst.
London/Berlin 13.89 14th inst.
London Holland 8.20 14th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 14th inst.
London/New York 4.45 3/4 14th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-4-8 1/2 12th inst. £6-4-8 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 7/8 12th inst: 17 13/16 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 12th inst: 17 7/8 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 3/4 12th inst: 35 5/8 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 7/16 p.c. 12th inst: 7/16 p.c. 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 11/16 p.c. 12th inst: 11/16 p.c. 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3½ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent.
6 Mos 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

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Germ Acid forms from fermenting food particles hidden in tiny crevices beyond reach of the toothbrush, at the Danger Line—where teeth meet gums. It causes tooth decay and gum troubles. But Squibb Dental Cream *neutralizes* the harmful acid because it contains Squibb Milk of Magnesia, a safe *antacid!* Squibb's cleans beautifully, is absolutely safe in the tenderest mouth and is very economical. Protect your teeth and health with Squibb Dental Cream.

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DODGE & SEYMOUR, Ltd.,
3(B), Wittet Road, BOMBAY
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NEW MEDIUM SIZE TUBE As. 12
GIANT SIZE TUBE Re. 1.

FURTHER DROP IN COTTON PRICES

Long Liquidation and Hedge Selling

WEATHER TOO WET IN EAST BUT IGNORED

Market Entitled To A Reaction

New York Cotton Prices show a decline of about 3 cents from highest level reached during the last month. This decline roughly represents 50 per cent of the total improvement.

Demoralisation has now taken the place of previous cheerfulness and optimism. The U.S.A. Government is directly responsible for the present state as they desired to put a curb on needless speculation with its attendant dangers. There has been extensive long liquidation and it is probable that sometime will lapse before conditions become normal and confidence restored.

President Roosevelt has staked the future of the United States upon the greatest experiment in inflation the world has ever seen. He has acquired unusual powers from the Congress to get through his programme and will make use of them at the right moment.

Bombay, August 15.

On Monday, the New York Cotton Futures Market early advanced on pressure of buying, but reacted later on favourable crop conditions and long liquidation. The Government buying was insufficient to absorb hedge selling and long liquidation influenced by favourable weather.

TOO WET IN EAST.

Latest cables state that conditions in the East are too wet but is not receiving the attention of the market. Cloth sales are below the present production and mills generally prefer curtailment rather than accumulate stocks. Mill activity is now 25 per cent. below the previous month. This state keeps up the technical situation sound as the prices are now under the adjusting process owing to the Processing Tax.

BEARISH SENTIMENT.

The general sentiment is against the market and we believe that there exists some short interest in the cotton market. Favourable weather is inducing long liquidation and influences short sales, but we do not think it safe to rely much on weather. We have had a fairly favourable period of beneficial weather, but one does not know when it will take an unfavourable turn. Looking to the present price-level the technical situation of the market seems healthy, and we believe that the market is now entitled to a reaction.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 6 to 7 points, but prices improved during the first hour on improved buying and reached the highest level of the day, when October delivery was quoted 7 points above the previous close. At this level there was increased selling pressure and prices kept on declining throughout the session and closed at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 22 to 19 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 9 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was easy and closed at a decline of 20 points. Spot cotton prices declined 21 points at 8.95c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at unchanged prices. There had been little feature other than lightness of offerings, traders adopting waiting attitude. In the afternoon, there was renewal of liquidation on general and Manchester selling and local covering. The market closed firm at a decline of one point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.62d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton Futures closed unchanged and Egyptian Cotton Futures declined 8 to 3 points. The Alexandria Cotton Market was weak and prices declined 50 to 75 points.

12 CENTS IN OCTOBER.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Favourable weather and continued hedge selling caused a further decline notwithstanding reported Government purchases of further 25,000 bales. The American Government weather forecast indicates that from 16th to 19th instant there will be severe thunderstorms in the Central States; 20th to 23rd instant fair and mild in the Central West with heavy-storms in the east.

The delay in any Government action to check the decline in prices is partly accounted for by their desire to complete the destruction of the leased areas and discourage farmers to increase the yield on the balance in cultivation. Allowing for the depreciation in the Dollar prices are now at about the same level as when America abandoned the Gold Standard.

The latest information from a reliable Wall Street source states that prices may be unsteady till next week pending the official reports of destruction of the leased areas, and a satisfactory working of the Blanket Code, but they consider October New York at about 9 cents will be around the bottom as they confidently expect important developments from Washington towards the end of this month. According to them President Roosevelt will again carry prices to around 12 cents before October and the delay in inflationary measures is attributed to the investigations regarding the alternative of either expanding circulation of currency or reducing the gold content of the Dollar.

PRIVATE CABLES —

N.Y October highest 9.39 plus 07 up at 10-52 a.m. Lowest 9.10 minus 22 down at 3 p.m.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market unsettled and fluctuating. Market needs fresh stimulus. Lancashire yarn market affected unfavourably by the decline in cotton. Our opinion is that the position is unfavourable for the present.

New York.—Market under pressure of commission house liquidation and southern selling with buying largely credited Government agencies.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E J Schwabach and Co. New York—

Cotton—Concentrated buying order presumably for Government requirements proved to be insufficient to absorb Southern selling and liquidation by longs. Crop prospects continue good.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

N. Y. December highest 9.58 (at 10-52 a.m.)

N.Y. December lowest 9.31 (at close.)

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

Weather generally favourable. Dry weather East Central following July rains highly beneficial. Dry August except West now needed. Cloth sales below production. Mills generally prefer curtail rather than accumulate stocks. Activity 25 per cent below month ago.

Their Liverpool agents cabled as under:—

8-47 p.m.—New York dragging market. Weather is too wet East but not receiving attention. Cloth business dull.

Messrs. Saarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

New York—Demand not sustained, market affected unfavourably by decline in grain, favourable weather, dry goods trade poor. Entitled to a reaction after such a decline when prefer selling.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York. Aug. 14.	
October, 1933	9.10—22
December. 1933	9.31—20
January, 1934	9.45—21
March. 1934	9.51—19
May. 1934	9.62—21
Middling Spot	9.00—20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York. Aug. 14.	
October	9.05—20
December	9.26—20
Middling Spot	8.95—21

NEW YORK

New York. Aug. 14.	
New York, 10-55 a.m.:—	
October	9.34
December	9.55
New York, Noon Call:—	
October	9.30
December	9.50

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. Aug. 14.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	16.000
Day's exports to Great Britain	3.000
Day's exports to the Continent	2.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool. Aug. 14.

10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations.	Closing.
August, 1933	5.41—01
September, 1933	5.40—01
October, 1933 5.43	5.42—01
November, 1933	5.43—01
December, 1933	5.46—01
January, 1934 5.49	5.48—01
February, 1934	5.50—
March, 1934	5.52—
April, 1934	5.53—01
May, 1934	5.55—01
June, 1934	5.56—01
July, 1934	5.58—
August, 1934	5.59—
Middling Spot	5.62—03

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 14.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.61
Fine (Good Staple)	4.76
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.91
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.70
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.85
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.00
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.59
Fine	3.69
Superfine	7.79
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.69
Fine	3.79
Superfine	3.89

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug 14.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
October 1933	7.29
November 1933	7.35
January 1934	7.44
March 1934	7.52
May 1934	7.60
June 1934	7.68
F.G.F. Spot	7.65

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST:—Partly cloudy with warmer temperatures and local showers.

WEST:—Partly cloudy and somewhat unsettled with probably showers.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Aug. 14.

SAKELS:	
November	13.98—71
January	14.35—72
March	14.75—75
ASH:	
August	11.75—54
October	11.50—50
December	11.60—61

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 15.

The local silver market again ruled easy to-day on easier Shanghai advice. The general sentiment is bearish as there is no demand for ready but prices have now declined about Rs. 2/8 from highest level The technical situation of the market is healthy and we think it safe to buy at present level on all setbacks for moderate profits. Bhadarva delivery opened to-day at Rs. 54/11 and declined to Rs. 54/9 on easier Shanghai Exchange which was quoted 1.2 11/16. At the decline there was increased covering which resulted in a sharp rally to Rs. 54/15. Gold market continues dull with restricted business and prices are fluctuating with a narrow range.

Ready Silver	54	9	0
Bhadarva	54	15	0
Teji mandi	1	3	0
Aso delivery	55	4	0
Tejimandi	1	11	0
Ready gold	30	12	9
Bhadarva	30	13	3
Tejimandi	0	4	6
Aso delivery	30	13	9
Teji mandi	0	9	0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug. 14.

Spot Silver	35 5/8 — 1/8c.
September	35.70—71

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 14.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-4-8

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 14.

Silver:—Market closed steady.

Spot	17-13|16
Forward	17-7|8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 15.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3½ per cent G P N Sett	84-11
3½ per cent G P N Cash	84-12
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	97-12
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	97-13
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	112-12
5 per cent 1045/55 Cash	112-13
TAXFREES.	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	112-0
5½ per cent 1938 Mysore	109-0
6½ per cent 1935 B D L	107-15
3½ per cent 1947/50 Cash	94-11
4 per cent 1934/37 Cash	101-12
4 per cent 1943 Cash	101-14
4½ per cent 1934 Cash	102-6
4½ per cent 1955/60 Cash	105-4
5 per cent 1939/44 Cash	108-11
5 per cent 1940/43 Cash	106-14
5 per cent 1935 Cash	104-8
5½ per cent 1938/40 Cash	107-15
6½ per cent 1935 T B Cash	107-8
CORPORATION LOANS (Taxable)	
4 per cent B P T 1974	93-0
4 per cent M Deb 1974	92-0
5 per cent M Deb 1959	106-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954	116-0
6 per cent K P T 1956	115-8
6½ per cent B I T 1937	107-10
3½ per cent paper opened at 84-11 and declined to 84-2-6 but on good unsound support rates rallied round to opening ones.	

Tone is healthy.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug. 15.

T.T. on London—	
Previous close	1.2 13/16
To-day's opening	1.2 3/4
To-day's close	1.2 3/4
Difference	— 1/16

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York-Liverpool:—October 150; Jany. 137; March 129.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A.-May 199.—Liverpool May 5.43 Rs. 37-1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A.-May 199—New York May 9.62 Rs. 41 at 4.45-1/4 Cross Rates.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Aug. 14.

Sept.	1.29—.13
Dec.	1.38—.11
March	1.45—.10
May	1.51—.10

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Aug. 14.

October	61½d.
December	63-5/8d.
March	65d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Aug. 14.

Sept.	0.92 5/8
December	0.95 3/4
May	0.99 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 14.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	£ 15-7|8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	£129
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 9-7|8
National Bank of India	£ 45-3|8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£110-7|8
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 p.c.	£100-1|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	£ 62
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£ 72
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent 1931	£ 84
Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent 1950-55	£107-1|4
Consols 2-1|2 p.c.	£ 73-3|4
War Loan 3-1|2 p.c.	£ 99-7|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£110-1|8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 14.

T.T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.89
Amsterdam	8.20
Brussels	23.71-1|2
Madrid	39.62-1|2
Milan	63.00
Berne	17.12
Paris	84.53
Prague	111.68
New York	4.45-1|2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

	Bales.
Central India	76
Barsi-Nugger	429
Berar	124
Dhollera	2
Sind-Punjab	1
Compta-Dharwar	160
Westerns-Northerns	225
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	445
Persian	60
Total Cotton	1.522 Cwts.
Wheat	3461
Linseed	9099
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	38
Gingellyseed	29
Groundnuts	5637
Castorseed	2243
Rice	7943
Myrabollams	731
Cottonseed	633
Gram	1992
Joowar	252
Maize	20
Barley	18
Bajree	686
	tons
Coal	1589

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay. Aug. 15.

In sympathy with a further decline in New York futures the local cotton market opened at Rs. 198 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 197 on nervous long liquidation. At the decine there was some covering which rallied prices to Rs. 197/8. The undertone of the market is weak and general sentiment is bearish. Weak long interest is now well liquidated but now the Cotton is passing into strong hands. It is reported that the damage to the Broach cotton crop by the recent heavy rains is very serious and it is now certain that the crop will be late and will need considerable replanting. On the north of Gujarat the cotton crop has also suffered considerably. Reports from Berar and the Central Provinces are also very satisfactory. The area under cotton cultivation in Deccan shows a decrease of 6 per cent and Madras Presidency shows a decrease of 16 per cent. The future of the Indian cotton crop entirely depends upon weather conditions but the moment prospects for a normal crop. The crop is late in several districts and there will no free movement of the new crop at the end of the year.

Later on there was impressive short covering by a prominent operator which resulted in a sharp improvement in prices to Rs. 200. The market is sold out and the technical position of the market is very healthy.

Liverpool market opened very quiet but steady at a decline of 12 points but later on was quoted 4 points down. Prices in the local market ruled firm on active buying and covering. Japanese firms were moderate buyers. Broach A./M. after advancing to Rs. 202/8 and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	Rs. 182/4
Broach A/M	Rs. 202
Oomra D/J	Rs. 172/12
Bengal D/J	Rs. 145/8

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Aug. 14.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach J./A.	800	24.800

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 14.

Broach July/A., Op. 184; Hi. 184; Lo. 183; Close 183.

Broach A./May. Op. 202-1/2; Hi. 203; Lo. 201-1/4; Close 201-3/4.

Oomra D./J., Op. 172-1/2; Hi. 172-1/2; Lo. 171-1/4; Close 171-1/4.

Bengal D./J., Op. 145; Hi. 145; Lo. 145; Close 145.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Bengal Superfine	149
Bengal Fine	146
Bengal F. G.	143
Sindh-Punjab Fine	146
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	143
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	176/78
Nagpur Savner Fine	176/78
Yeotmal Fine	172
Arvi Fine	173
Eilichpur Fine	172
Amraoti-Berar Fine	168
Khamgaon Fine	168
Mulkapur Fine	160
Khandesh Fine	156
Muthia F. G.	138
Jalna-Sailu F. G.	158
Burwah-Sanavad F. G.	168
Ujjain-Shujaulpur F. G.	168
Broach F. G.	180/81
Punjag-American	193
Punjab-American mix	178
Cambodia	238/43
Miraj-Sangli	178/83
Compta Good	183
Bagalkot	168/73
Busoga	316
Kampala	320

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Extra Spr.-fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.
M. G.:—				
Bengal U. P.	150	146	142	138
Panjab	146	143	140	137
Rajputana	147	144	141	138
Oomra No. 3	177	175	173	170
Oomra No. 1	184	182	180	177
Oomra No. 2	180	178	176	173
Broach No. 2	190	188	186	184
Punjab-Ame.	199	197	195	193
Surat	238	236	234	232
Rajpipla	238	236	234	232
Navsari	246	244	242	240

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In ful-press-ed Bales	Since 1st September. 2-days	This year.
Khandesh		219613
Central India	76	207261
Barsi and Nagar	429	133721
Hyderabad-Gaorani		55681
Berar	124	470035
Central Provinces		136164
Total Oomras	629	1222475
Dholera	2	296085
N.-W. Provinces		8155
Rajputana		8294
Sind-Punjab	1	106718
Broach		327729
Compta & Dharwar	160	92006
Westerns-Northerns	225	72879
Cocoanada		13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	445	59101
Persian	60	7427
American		75196
Egyptian and African		152361
Comilla, Burma & other Sorts		188
Total	1522	2504637

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 10th Aug. Yester day	This year.
Europe	395	404159
Japan & China	100	1179188
Coast Ports		28830
Up-country by Rail		133271
Afloat in harbour for Europe.		
China and Japan		14528
Total	495	1759976

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date		
14/8/33	139000	136000
Receipts Yesterday		
14-8-33	16000	12000
Exports to date		
14/8/33	250000	198000
Stock at Ports		
11/8/33	2965000	3344000
Stock at Interior Towns		
11-8-33	1151000	1313000
Stock at Liverpool		
11/8/33	828000	752000
Visible Supply		
11/8/33	6378000	6667000
Quantity in Sight		
11/8/33	200.000	131000
Quantity out of Sight		
11/8/33	366000	267000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Heavy Short Covering

PRICES SHOW GOOD RALLYING POWER

Bombay, August 15.

The Share Bazar opened weak with renewed selling and for a while it appeared that there will be again heavy decline. But bear operators soon came out to cover and the market displayed steady tone. The opening decline was wiped off and several active scrips showed some gains as compared with the last closing.

Bombay Dyeings declined to Rs. 756//4 to close at Rs. 770. Fazuls sagged to Rs. 255 and closed at Rs. 288/2 after advancing to Rs. 295. Pearls advance was remarkable and closed at Rs. 170/10 after receding to Rs. 155. New Greats found buyers at Rs. 118/6. Swadeshis finished at Rs. 248/2 and Centuries rose to Rs. 225/10. Andhras started at Rs. 1,452/8 and finished at Rs. 1,466/4. Powers declined to Rs. 1,020 to close at Rs. 1,028/12. Cements looked up. Indians were done at Rs. 287/8 Shahabads finished at Rs. 286/4. Bombay Burmas started at Rs. 366/4 and closed at Rs. 380. Radio deferreds changed hands at Rs. 508/12, Tata Steel ordys closed at Rs. 54. the lowest rate of the day being Rs. 51/12. Deferreds finished at Rs. 191/4 after opening at Rs. 177/8. Tata Steel 2nd pref. were scarce at Rs. 97.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Bom. Dyeing 762; 57; 68; 75; 68
Century 217; 26; 23; 25
Cenral India 316; 22; 21
Colaba 89
Crescent 42
Fazalbhoy 277; 73; 90; 95; 90
Kohinoor 151; 59; 56
New Great 141; 51; 48; 52; 51
Pearl 158; 61; 75; 72
Simplex 77; 78
Swadeshi 41; 43; 46
Bundi 25; 12
I Cement 277; 85; 90; 86
T Steel Dfd 282; 73; 90; 88
T Steel Ord 53; 51-8; 54-4; 53-14; 54
B Steam 280
B Burma 373; 68; 82; 78
Tata Hydro 160
Andhra 1463; 57; 71; 70
Tram Ord 138-7; 39-6

TEXTILE SECTION

Ahmedabad Advance	336-4
Bombay Dyeing	769-6
Century	225-10
Central India	320-10
Colaba Land	86-4
Crescent	43-12
Dawn	470-0
Ebrahim Pabaney	91-4
Finlay	100-0
Fazulbhoy	288-2
Gokak	121/14
Hindustan	1905-0
Indian Mfg.	1700
Indian Bleaching	182-8
Indore Malwa	347/8
Kasturchand	6-0
Khatau	72-8
Kohinoor	155/10
Lakshmi	845-0
Morarjee	490-0
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	98-2
New Great	149/6
Oosmanshahi Mills	111
Pearl	170
Phoenix	336-4
Sholapur	3225-0
Sassoon Silk	48-12
Swan	70-10
Simplex	80/10
Swadeshi	248/2
Tata Mills	30-4
Vishnu Mills	1595-0

BANK SECTION

Bank of India	103-0
Baroda Bank	87-0
Bombay Provincial	51-0
Central Bank	23-8
Imperial F P	1210-0
Imperial P P	296-4
Union Bank	4-6½

HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	152-8
Andhra Valley ordy	1466/4
Bombay Tram ordy	138/12
Broach Electric	12-0
Karachi Electric	185-0
Surat Electric	167-8
Suburban Electric	131-4
Tata Hydro ordy	161/4
Tata Power ordy	1028/12

CEMENT SECTION

Bundi Cement	26-0
Gwalior Cement	80
Indian Cement	287/8
Katni Cement ordy	292/8
Katni Cement def	1090-0
Okha Cement	116-4
Punjab Cement ordy	15/4
Shahabad Cement	276/4
Shivrajpore	19-0
United Cements	64-8

PREFERENCE SHARES

Andhra Valley pref.	1235
Bombay Steam pref	272-8
Bombay Tram pref	78-0
Central India pref.	507/8
Katni 1st pref	115-0
Katni 2nd pref	132-8
Punjab Cement pref	14-1
Tata Hydro pref	125-10
Tata I & S 1st pref	160-10
Tata I & S 2nd pref.	97
Tota Power pref.	1305
Vishnu pref	632-8

DEBENTURES

6 per cent Andhra Valley Deb	108-4
6½ per cent Bombay Tel Deb	56-4
7 per cent Sholapur Deb	96-10
6 per cent Tata Hydro Deb	108-10

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantej	802-8
Amritsar Patti Old	112-0
Central Provinces	81/4
Dhond Baramati	81-4
Guzerat	60-0
Hoshiarpur Doab	85-0
Larkhana	81-0
Mandra Bhon	75-0
Mymensing Rebate	82-8
Mymensing Gtd	82-0
Pachora Jammer	62-0
Sara Siraigunj	82-8
Sialkot Narowal	92-4
Sind Light	50-10
Tapty Valley	702-8
Upper Sind Light	87-0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Alcock Ashdown	210/10
Br Burma Petrol	2-12½
Bombay Burma Old	380
Bombay Burma New	130
Bombay Steamer	283/2
Bombay Telephone	87
Belapur Sugar	190-0
Indian Radio ordy	472-8
Indian Radio def.	508/12
Indian Mercantile	42-4
McKenzies	59-0
New India Assurance	25-4
Jupiter Insurance	11-4
Oriental Insurance	3030-0
Vulcan Insurance	7/6
Port Canning	662-8
Scindia Steam	10/10
Tat Construction	62/4
Tata I & S ordy	54
Tata I & S o def.	191-4
Tata Oil	20/12

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 15th day of August 1933.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY (Vaids.)

(B.T.)

10-30:—April-May 1934 199; July-August 1933 Rs. 181.

12-30:—April/May 1934 Rs. 199-8; July-August 1933 Rs. 181/8.

2-30: April-May 1934 Rs. 200/8; July-August 1933 Rs. 182/8.

4-30:—April/May 1934 Rs. 202-8; July/August 1933 Rs. 184-8.

5-30:—April/May 1934 Rs. 202; July/August 1933 184.

April-May. July/August:—

Highest 203/—185/-.

Lowest 197/4 179/4.

ROOM RATES.

Superfine 187/-.

Fine 18/-.

Fully Good 181/-.

Good 178/-.

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES

London, Aug. 14.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-7|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-11|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 to 3 per cent.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot, 8-1/4.

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JUPITER GENERAL
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J11

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1933

UNIVERSITIES MUST LEAD PUBLIC OPINION

Conferring Degrees On Graduates, Governor Expatiates On True Aim Of Education

"With the inauguration of the new constitution, larger and wider opportunities of serving your country will present themselves to you, and I am confident that you will avail yourselves of these in a manner befitting the traditions of the great University to which you belong.

This may be the last chance I have of addressing you before I leave these shores, and I should like to take this opportunity to offer my sincere congratulations, and cordial good wishes to all those who have received degrees and academic distinctions to-day and to wish all members of the University of Bombay long, useful, honourable, happy and happiness-creating lives."

With these words Sir Frederick Sykes, Chancellor of the Bombay University, concluded his address, before the new graduates, upon whom he conferred degrees at the Annual Convocation on Tuesday afternoon.

As usual the Chancellor was led in a procession by the members of the Senate and officers of the University of Bomay from the University Building to the Convocation Hall. After the report being presented by the Registrar, the Chancellor conferred the degrees on the new graduates who were present and also "in absentia," on those who were absent, and presented prizes and medals who had distinguished themselves in scoring highest number of marks.

The Chancellor then amidst applause in the course of his address said:—

Since I last had the privilege of addressing you in Convocation the Bombay Presidency has been passing through an eventful and critical time. Political unrest and financial depression have imposed a heavy strain on our resources; and both have made educational progress difficult.

But I am happy to believe that better times are ahead of us. There are signs that trade is reviving; and, in the political field, we have all been watching, with eager interest, the joint efforts of English and Indian statesmen to shape a constitution which will mark a new era in India, and which will shortly give to our own Presidency a large measure of self-government. And it is to this larger prospect, I feel that we must now relate all our thought about education. A constitution, in itself, can do but little. It must have the right people to work it, and it must be worked in the right spirit, and for the training up of the right peoplt, filled with the right spirit, it is to our schools and colleges that we must look.

At a tme like this, education has to be more than academic. It must take as its chief aim what both Aristotle and Cardinal Newman have declared to be its true work:—and that is the training up of good citizens—of young men and young women who will be useful servants of their country—ready to take the fullest advantage of the new opportunities that will be opening out before them.

ATTENTION TO INDIAN LANGUAGES.

It is with this need in my mind that I have watched with the greatest interest, the various changes that the University has been making, or proposing to make, in its curricula, in order to bring these into line with modern conditions. One of the most important of these changes, and one which has my sympathetic interest, is the endeavour to give a more prominent place to modern Indian languages. This is a subject which has been constantly engaging the attention of the University; and there can be nothing but praise for the efforts of those who are aiming at the enrichment and development of such languages. It is a cause, moreover, in which the Government have shown an active concern, for it is now more than ten years since they approached the University on the subject of developing the vernaculars by adopting them as a medium of instruction in secondary schools—the idea being that teaching could best be given in the tongues which the pupils know best.

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

It was thought too, that the adoption of the vernaculars as the medium of instruction would give an impetus to the publication of vernacular books on modern subjects. But unfortunately the question has turned out to be more complicated than was then thought. There are first of all, administrative difficulties; and secondly there is the danger of a deterioration in the standard of English attained by boys completing the High School course, and indeed the further danger that, in the enthusiasm for the development of the mother-tongue, English might be relegated to the background.

This, I feel, would be a grave mistake. A knowledge of English—and I would add, of French and German also—is coming to be more and more indispensable to the students who wishes to keep himself abreast of contemporary thought and progress in any ubject, be it Sanskrit or Science, History or Economics. And there is a further claim that English has upon us, and one which is of the utmost importance at a time like this.

UNIFYING INFLUENCE.

is a great unifying influence in a land whose future depends on unification. It is the 'lingua fraca' not only of educated India, but of the great comity of nations, which we know as the British Empire, and of a large part of the rest of the world as well: If India is to take her rightful place among the nations, the retention of English is indispensable.

STRAIN ON STUDENTS.

Much has been made of the strain imposed upon the boy or girl by having to master two languages. The problem, I admit, is a difficult one; but it is by no means confined to India. We have it in countries like Canada and South Africa, where it has not proved an insuperable obstacle; and I hope that, here also, some satisfactory solution may be found. I am confident that the University will orientate its policy so as to reconcile the claims of English and the vernaculars in the field of education, and gradually to bring the living languages of our Presidency into a position worthy of the great and progressive races by whom they are used.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY.

And now let me pass on to another sign of the progressive activity of our University. I refer to the plan—to me, full of high possibilities, and already taken up by you with enthusiasm, for the founding of a department of Technology. Such a department, I feel, to be absolutely essential in view of the times in which we are living. A mechanical age undoubtedly brings its problems with it; but it brings also enormous advantages; and I am one of those who hold strongly that the advantages greatly preponderate. When we consider what science has done for mankind—how it has prolonged life, alleviated suffering and opened out immense vistas of new knowledge—I do not think that we can agree with that school of thought which, seeng only the problem, would have us discard the machine altogether and go back to simpler and more primitive modes of life.

YOUNG INDIA AND AVIATION.

For consider this great country of India. The development of the aeroplane has, almost from its inception, been one of my particular interests; and so I have watched with great satisfaction the keenness with which young India has taken to flying. A particularly striking demonstration of this keenness, which I am sure you must all have admired as much as I do, has been given by Mr. Engineer who has just gained the sword of honour at Granwell. I look forward therefore to a time when India will be covered with a network of aerodromes, and flying will have become a national habit, because I am convinced that such a development of flying will knit all parts of the country closer together, and will at the same time knit India more closely to the West. And with such closer intercourse I am certain that many misunderstandings, which are now a cause of friction, will disappear. Misunderstandings are largely due to ignorance; and nothing dispels ignorance more than actual contact; and it is this contact which the annihilation of distance brings about.

DEVELOPING INDIA'S RESOURCES

It is my earnest hope that your new University schools of technology will turn out a body of young men eager to develop the vast natural resources of the country, her great forests, her stores of minerals, her almost unlimited water-power. If the University of Bombay can assist by training the future generation along these lines she will indeed be carrying into practice Cardinal Newman's ideal of a University as a place for training "good members of society" though in a different sense, perhaps to that which he contemplated.

And we shall, I hope, hear less of the unemployed and unemployable graduate on the one hand, and of the poverty-stricken peasantry on the other. My vision is, in a word, not one of an idyllic, dreaming India, isolated from the rest of the world and plunged in thought and contemplation of the past with no industry but the hand-loom and spinning-wheel, but a hive of busy, contented workers—a rich and prosperous country, able to take her rightful place among the great nations of to-day.

PAUSE AND CONSIDER

I drew your attention in the beginning of these remarks to the fact that the year that has passed has been a chequered one, and financial stringency has prevented Government from aidinf education as liberally as we should have liked to have done. One famous College we are, with great reluctance, being compelled to close down, but I note that a new Arts College has been opened in Poona, and another one has been started in Belgaum, and while we are all anxious to see the diffusion of liberal education in this Presidency, I think we should pause and consider clearly what is to be our policy in regard to this matter of affiliating new Arts Colleges in the future.

PLAYING FOR SAFETY

The laws of supply and demand are inexorable and the capacity of the country for the absorption of graduates is limited. It should be carefully considered, both by the donors of funds for this purpose and by the University itself, whether the time and energy thus expended might not be better and more wisely devoted to vocational training in a conservative country like India, old traditions die hard. There is still, I fear, in some quarters, a lingering prejudice against occupations which are considered beneath the dignity of an educated man, and a tendency to play for safety by trying to secure at all costs employment under Government.

DUTY OF UNIVERSITY

A very exaggerated value is often attached to the mere possession of a degree. It is, surely, the duty of the University to lead public opinion in these matters. The wastage in the present University course is phenomenal, and only a minute proportion of those who enter College ever obtain a degree; still smaller is the number of degree-holders who obtain suitable employment.

The provision of vocational training appears to me to be one of the proper methods of solving this problem.

The distinguished scientist who addressed you last year remarked that this University was largely managed by priests, politicians and lawyers. I think we may, in reply point to the splendid work which members of these professions have done for our "Alma Mater".

TRUE MISSIONARY SPIRIT

A number of lawyers and judges of the High Court have devoted their spare time to serving on various University bodies, many of them have taken up the work of Vice-Chancellor in addition to their own onerous duties. The two great missionary colleges in Bombay have, ever since their foundation, taken a conspicuous part in moulding the destinies of the University; while in the Deccan Education Society and many similar organisations, a number of eminent distinguished men, in the true missionary spirit, have sacrificed lucrative careers in other walks of life, in order to serve the cause of education on a mere pittance.

Our retiring Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. J McKenzie, was a conspicuous example of the spirit to which I refer. He has played a part in University life, second only to that of his great predecessors, Dr Wilson, the distinguished founder of the College which bears his name, and Dr Mackichan whose venerable figure was so familiar to an earlier generation of students. Mr McKenzie's successor is a publicist of distinction who has already won his spurs as Mayor of Bombay, and is the son of a leading educationist who also at one time held the same office. I hope the good example which these public-spirited citizens have set will not be lost upon future generations.

Governor Visits the Sassoon Mills

Sir F. Sykes visited the E.D. Sassoon Mills at Lal Baug on Tuesday morning. Sir Victor Sassoon is standng with hat in hand.

DR. ORTIZ COMPLETES NEW CABINET

Curfew Order Enforced In Cuba And Weapons And Demonstrations Prohibited

HAVANA, Aug. 14.

Dr. Cospedes Ortiz completed his Cabinet to-day with himself as Secretary of State. He virtually ignored the claims of the older political parties.

Two of Machado's country estates have been sacked and the remaining followers of the ex-President are fleeing from the Island.

Troops have been ordered to fire on all violators of law and order.

There is a curfew after 8 p.m. and weapons and demonstrations have been prohibited.

NO IMPERIALISTIC DESIGNS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

It is emphasised by the State Department that warships were despatched to Cuba only after Dr. Cespedes Ortez's approval had been obtained.

Six members of Machado's family arrived in Keywest, Florida in the Cuban Presidential yacht from Havana.—Reuter.

U. S. WARSHIP WITHDRAWS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

Owing to improved conditions the Navy Department has withdrawn one of the three destroyers sent to Havana.—Reuter.

CUBAN SITUATION IMPROVES

Firm Measures Taken To Restore Order

HAVANA, Aug. 15.

Twelve more members of the secret police were killed on Sunday. There have been numerous acts of vengeance in all parts, but firm measures are being taken to restore order. The island is rapidly returning to normal, and there is a general resumption of commercial activities with the exception of the stevedores who are still on strike.

A military edict bans all demonstrations, parades and also the carrying of arms. It is expected that the new regime will foster closer contact with the United States.

The Cubans are optimistic and are counting upon a new deal from the United States regarding duties and debts.—Reuter.

BUY INDIAN MOTTO

"Swadeshi Will Avert Present Crisis", Says Parsi Leader Of Karachi

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Aug 11

The Parsi community of Karachi, in honour of the celebration of Dadabhai Naoroji's birthday, organised this week, a Swadeshi Exhibition under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Mandal, at their communal meeting hall, Jehangir Baug. The exhibition was declared open by Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhalla, M.A., Ph.D, in a nice little speech.

He said the whole world was passing through a general economic distress and in his opinion the "Swadeshi" movement alone would avert the crisis. As in America "Buy American", in England "Buy English" so in India "Buy Indian" should be the motto of every Indian. He quoted the example of the little kingwas able to compete with the aid of its national Government, was able to complete with the whole world, in all sorts of industries.

It was necessary continued the speaker for Indians to patronise Swadeshi articles even if they were comparatively inferior in quality and dearer in price because the masses and the country would benefit only if they showed the spirit of sacrifice. He urged rich men of all communities in India to wholeheartedly help in building up of infant Swadeshi industries which could not grow without financial help from people who invested their surplus cash at present in banks and Government Securities.

The exhibition consists of 27 stalls of varieties of Swadeshi articles.

BENEFITS TO WHEAT & COTTON FARMERS

U. S. Cabinet Completes Compromise Plan

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Aug 15.

The Special cabinet committee has completed the compromise plan under which only part of the 200,000,000 dollars benefit payment to wheat and cotton farmers for curtailing production, will be withheld on account of their indebtedness to the government.

The recommendations will be submitted to President Roosevelt to-day. Details are not yet disclosed but it is learnt that those farmers who are able to pay part of the sums due to the government will have the amounts deducted from the benefits.

Meanwhile intensive pressure is being brought to induce the government to stabilise farm prices.

BOMBSHELL OR DAMP SQUIB

B. C. Chatterjee Seeks To Make Flesh Of J. P. C. Members Creep

TERRORISM AGAINST COMMUNAL MINISTRY

"Not Only Stupid But Untrue", Is Retort Of Prominent Hindu Leader.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 5.

(By Air Mail)

One of the bombshells that burst before the Joint Parliamentary Committee was the statement made by Mr. B. C. Chatterjee that the terrorist wrath would be directed against the Communal Government of Bengal under the new Constitution and that the Communal Award would increase terrorism. He was closely examined but he stuck to his guns.

Mr. Chatterjee stated that, if the White Paper goes through and an unalterable communal majority materialises, the revolutionary movement would get worse. When asked whether it would be levelled against the new Government, the witness replied, "I am afraid so." Then Lord Salisbury questioned: "When you say it will get worse, might I ask you why you think it would get worse?"

"Because," said the Bengal Maha-Sabhaite. "it would create such a terrible disappointment to the whole of the Hindus in Bengal that the material for the growth of the revolutionary feeling would be very much deepened."

One of the fantastic suggestions made in the Committee was that this staggering statement should be deleted from the records of the Committee with the consent of the Lord Chairman. The Lord Chairman, however, offered no opinion in the matter.

Mr. Ghuznavi saw occasion in Mr. Chatterjee's outburst to make out that no Muslim was mixed up with the terrorist movement. Mr. Chatterjee readily conceded the claim, but maintained that, as the Communal Award has chopped the Hindu community in two, the Hindu terrorists would not work any Government constituted on the communal basis, which was unfair for the minority—Hindu-community of Bengal.

Whether Mr. Chatterjee has rendered service to the Hindu cause by making this appalling statement is not for me to say, but the opinion here, while deprecating terrorism in all forms, does not appear to be bewildered by the thought of terrorism taking a communal, instead of an anti-British, turn.

If Mr. Chatterjee has made the flesh of members of the J. P. C. creep, as probably he thought, he would, by his amazing outbursts, neither has he won a single supporter for the terrorist cause. One of the prominent Hindu leaders at present in London told me: "It is stupid to say that the Communal Award will give terrorism a communal turn. It is not only stupid but also untrue."

STANDARD OIL AND SOCONY JOIN HANDS

Reciprocal Arrangements For Handling Trade In Far East

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Socony Vacuum Corporation have made reciprocal arrangements, according to the "New York Sun," for the handling of foreign trade, particularly in the Far East.—Reuter's Special Service.

NAZI INVASION OF SWISS ISLAND

Arrest Of Trippers Justified

BASEL, August 14.

The Germans claim that the island on which two Swiss were arrested is "undoubtedly" German, and declare that the Swiss trippers had no right on the island.

They allege that they are Communists, and used the island to distribute seditious literature.—Reuter.

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